FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 198 11 October 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Weinberger Press Club Speech Termed 'Provocative' AA 1
Reagan 'Exempt' From Soviet Criticism on Arms AA 2
[TANJUG]
Kampelman Remarks Attempt 'To Poison Atmosphere' AA 3
[IZVESTIYA 10 Oct]
U.S. Nuclear Test Officials' Comments Criticized AA 3
[Kornilov]
U.S. Using 'Unfair Approach, to New Arms Proposals AA 5
[Chernyshev]
Gorbachev Proposals Not Meant to 'Outplay' U.S. AA 6
[Levin]
Bogdanov Accuses U.S. of 'Outright Deception' AA 7
Bogdanov Review Detente, Summit Preparations AA 8
[MOSCOW NEWS 29 Sep]
GDR MBFR Delegate Urges 'Constructive Response' AA 12
Soviet-U.S. Consultative Commission Meets AA 12

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Machine-Building Committee Meets BB 1
[IZVESTIYA 5 Oct]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Soviet Delegation Attends 23d UNESCO Session CC 1
Stukalin Interviewed CC 1
Session Begins CC 2
Zhivkov Welcomes Participants CC 2
Soviet Delegation Addresses Group CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz Outlines U.S. Middle East Policy A 1
Moscow Criticizes U.S. Double Standard on Raid A 1
Congress Secretly Approves Funds for DRA Rebels A 2
Baker's Remarks Seen as 'Economic Aggression' A 3
Reagan Meets With Lee Kuan Yew A 3

CHINA

Tolkunov Emphasizes PRC Ties in Arrival Statement B 1
Beijing Reportage [cross-reference] B 1
Zhao Ziyang Sends Congratulations To Ryzhkov B 1
[PRAVDA 4 Oct]
Soviet-Chinese Ties Essential for Asian Peace B 1
[Volskiy]
Organization of PRC Reflects Soviet Experience B 2
[Kudoshinikov]
Ceausescu Meets With Deng Xiaoping During Visit B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary Views Japan's Intention to Join SDI C 1
[Dmitriyev]
Japanese Paper on Rimpac Being 'Global' Exercise C 1
Briefs: Educational Agreement with DPRK C 2

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Cites Rajiv Gandhi on Pakistani 'Threat' D 1
[6 Oct]
DRA Note to UNSC on Pakistani 'Attack' D 1
U.S. Paper Cited on Approval for Funding Afghan Rebels D 1
Defeat of Rebels in Khowst Operation Described D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
'Educational Work' among Afghan Citizens Reported D 3
[Leshchinsky]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NOVOYE VREMYA Views U.S. 'Exploitation' of Cambodia E 1
[11 Oct]
USSR, Laos Foreign Ministries Exchange Greetings E 1
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Singapore Prime Minister Criticizes U.S. Trade Policy E 2
[Lyutyy]

EASTERN EUROPE

Sokolov Greets CSSR Armed Forces on Anniversary F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct]
CSSR's Husak Receives Kulikov in Prague F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Oct]
Demichev Meets With Kadar, Returns to Moscow F 1
MSZMP Secretary Pal Meets With Zimyanin in Moscow F 2
Romanian Premier Congratulates Ryzhkov on Appointment F 2
[IZVESTIYA 5 Oct]
Kurtesi-led SFRY Delegation Visit Reported F 2
Meets With Voss, Aristov F 2
Kurtesi Interview F 3
CSSR, Syria Issue Joint Communique F 4
[CTK]
Sokolov Greets Hoffmann on GDR Jubilee F 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
Salimov, Marchuk Attend GDR Jubilee Reception F 5
[PRAVDA 5 Oct]
Sorokin, Popkov Receive Bulgarian Army Delegation F 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Oct]
GDR's Honecker Visits Greece, Meets Papandreou F 6
Polish Parliamentary Elections Previewed F 6
[Toporkovin in IZVESTIYA 9 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

Shishlin Notes Europe's Changing Political Climate G 1
Gorshkov Advocates Need for UK-USSR Weapons Talks G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to USSR H 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives H 1
TV Coverage of Arrival H 1
Talks Begin in Kremlin H 2
TV Report on Talks H 2
Libyan Reportage H 3
[Tripoli]
Soviet-Libyan Talks Resume H 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Mausoleum H 3
U.S. Forces Plane With Hijackers to Land in Sicily H 4
Beirut Reports on Soviet Hostages H 4
Kidnappers Set New Conditions H 4
[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]
Intelligence Unit Arrives H 4
[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]
Peres Sends Message to Gorbachev H 4
[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT 10 Oct]
Shultz, Shamir Fail to Condemn State Terrorism H 6
[Lebedev]

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Discusses Metallurgy, Other Issues R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on USSR Constitution Day R 2
[7 Oct]
Power Machine Building Minister Interviewed R 4
Ryzhkov Expresses Thanks for Congratulations R 5
Dolgikh Attends Spetstrans-85 Conference R 6
Gorbachev Speeches to Stakhanovites Published R 6
Lithuanian Party Aktiv Criticizes Ministries R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Summary of Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods, 1986-2000 [cross-reference] S 1
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Party Conference Discusses Siberian Construction S 1
[PRAVDA 28 Sep]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Status of Harvest T 1
Agricultural Developments for 6-9 Oct T 1
Russian Federation Harvest Ending T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Single Booster Launches Six Satellites U 1
Experiments Continue Aboard Orbital Complex U 1

WEINBERGER PRESS CLUB SPEECH TERMED 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD101526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 10 Oct (TASS) -- The new peace-loving Soviet initiatives which were expounded by M.S. Gorbachev in the course of his trip to France, are continuing to attract universal interest; first and foremost, in Western Europe. According to an official representative of the Belgian Government, they will be the main question on the agenda at the extraordinary session of the NATO Council at foreign minister level which will take place in Brussels on 15 October.

French President F. Mitterrand is today meeting FRG Chancellor H. Kohl to discuss them. P. Nitze, an adviser of the U.S. President and of the secretary of state on arms reduction talks, is travelling around the capitals of Western Europe with the U.S. interpretation of these proposals. He spoke in Brussels before the ambassadors of the NATO member countries, then held a news conference at which he reported that the U.S. Administration is not yet ready to give "a full public response" to the Soviet proposals and that Secretary of State G. Shultz would inform the U.S. allies about Washington's reaction next week. Nitze has now arrived in Bonn, where he will meet the FRG chancellor. It is in this way that discussions are taking place in Western Europe in a search for ways to establish a constructive dialogue between East and West, a dialogue which would lead to the curbing of the arms race and to an improvement of the international climate.

This clearly does not please U.S. militaristic circles, who do not want to reckon with new realities and who are now making feverish attempts to prevent an improvement [sdvig] in limiting the arms race. It is in this light that observers assess the provocative speech made in Washington's National Press Club by one of the chief apologists of the U.S. military-industrial complex, Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger. His speech was advertised beforehand as a "programmatic" explanation of U.S. strategy for the nineties. In actual fact, the speech contains nothing new -- just the same old stories about an imaginary "Soviet military threat" and the same old demands for an increase in military spending, for activating research within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), i.e. "star wars," and for pursuing the notorious "from a position of strength" policy.

Weinberger stated that U.S. military strategy for the nineties should rest on three "pillars:" "the Strategic Defense Initiative" and the potential of "restraint"; increasing the might and use of U.S. conventional armed forces; and the strategy of reducing weapons and establishing control over them. He emphasized that the aim of this strategy is to ensure the notorious "peace through strength," that is, the achievement by the United States of military superiority and the pursuance of a policy of diktat on the international arena. He confirmed the well-known pretensions of the United States to world dominion, including such pretentions to almost half the world in the sphere of the notorious "U.S. national interests." In doing so, he is made a clear claim for the use of military force in order to assert these interests, emphasizing that the United States should not only "preserve freedom for itself and its allies," but also contribute toward "a larger and larger number of the world's states' gaining freedom." This statement becomes especially ominous if one bears in mind that this formula was used by Washington in order to justify such an act of blatant international piracy as its unprovoked armed aggression against the nonaligned country of Grenada.

In arguing for a buildup of U.S. "military muscle," Weinberger endeavored to call into question the whole of the previously elaborated Soviet-American treaty system regulating the quantitative and qualitative balance of strategic nuclear forces of the USSR and the United States; launching attacks on the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties.

Striving to clear the path for the uncontrolled militarization of space, he went further than officials in the U.S. Administration, who, for the same purpose, attempt to "interpret" the antiballistic missile defense treaty in such a way as to claim that it supposedly permits the development [razrabotka] and testing of components for space arms systems. All the indications are that the Pentagon boss is pushing matters toward the point of excising "at the root" this agreement, which is one of the most fundamental between the two countries in the field of arms control. "We must consider the possibility of a real break with the ABM defense treaty," he stated directly.

While speaking in favor of arms control, the master of the Pentagon was, at the same time, pushing for an uncompromising, hard-line U.S. position in Geneva. Speculating on the feelings of those Americans who are demanding effective measures to feelings of those Americans who are demanding effective measures to limit the arms race, Weinberger hypocritically said that the arms build-up is allegedly almost the most promising means of achieving progress on this path; that it is U.S. might which serves as an "urgent incentive" for the USSR to conclude an agreement in Geneva. "We must not only conduct talks from a position of strength," he declared. "It is the only way to conduct effective negotiations."

Mr Weinberger knows very well that speaking the lanuage of diktat to the Soviet Union is an activity with no prospects. If he continues to do this, it can only mean one thing: Those circles standing behind him do not wish for any progress at Geneva. They are seeking to wreck the possibility of curbing by treaty the nuclear arms race which threatens all mankind.

Commenting on Weinberger's address, UPI notes that he left no doubt as to his intention to continue seeking major increases in U.S. military spending. "Weinberger's speech was, in essence, a reiteration of his earlier political declarations," the NEW YORK TIMES notes.

REAGAN 'EXEMPT' FROM SOVIET CRITICISM ON ARMS

LD101834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 10 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union publicly voices discontent over the way in which official Washington reats and interprets Gorbachev's recent proposals on the reduction of existing armament and other proposals in this connection.

But Soviet commentators in the press and the agency TASS exempt President Reagan from criticism, which is a certain fresh sign. They however, sharply citicize other U.S. officials, espeically Defence Secretary Weinberger.

In a TASS commentary this afternoon, Weiberger's speech at the National Club in Washington was said to have been "provocative" but this "should not be surprising" because "he is one of the main advocates of the U.S. military-industrial complex."

Moscow reproaches the Pentagon chief for repeating the phrases about "Soviet military threat," for seeing the American military strategy in the further enhancing of the arms race, and, what is most important, for attempting to talk with the Soviet Union "from the position of force."

TASS said this was a "futile attempt" that may mean but one thing: quarters represented by Weinberger are opposed to progress at the Geneva negotiations.

KAMPELMAN REMARKS ATTEMPT 'TO POISON ATMOSPHERE'

PM101351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Inappropriate Statements"]

[Text] Geneva, 9 Oct -- An official bulletin issued by the U.S. mission at the UN office in Geneva contains excerpts from a private conversation between M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, and a group of U.S. businessmen.

While claiming that the "U.S. Government will do everything possible" to advance the cause of arms control, M. Kampelman bluntly stated that the U.S. side will be "stubborn" and will "not accept an agreement" until the terms set out by the United States have been met.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES notes in this connection, the tone of M. Kampelman's statements was "sharper than it usually is on arrival in Geneva or before the start of negotiations with the Russians." It points out the "exceptional nature of the actual publication" of private statements by the leader of the U.S. delegation in Geneva as an official document of the U.S. mission in Geneva, stressing that "both sides participating in the talks have agreed to refrain from commenting in public on the substance of questions which have a bearing on the talks." "Official U.S. spokesmen have not given any explanation" why this was done, the paper writes. Observers point out that this step can only be seen as a new attempt by hard-liners in the administration to poison the atmosphere on the eve of the Soviet-American summit.

U.S. NUCLEAR TEST, OFFICIALS' COMMENTS CRITICIZED

LD101555 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 10 TASS -- TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov writes: The United States has conducted another underground nuclear test in Nevada, the third nuclear blast there after the Soviet unilateral decision to halt nuclear explosions took effect on August 6.

The roar of the nuclear blast in Nevada has echoed across the globe at a time when people all over the world, including America, are discussing the latest Soviet foreign policy initiatives for checking the arms race and improving the political climate.

These proposals have evoked a positive response from many prominent politicians and public figures in different countries, members of their governments and parliaments, and members of the antiwar movement -- all who cherish peace.

A certain shift has also been in Washington: The Soviet proposals are no longer dismissed out of hand as another "propaganda exercise" there.

Obviously, there are sensible, realistic ideas maturing in U.S. public and political, including congressional, circles.

But there are also other facts in evidence that cannot but make one concerned.

This includes not only nuclear trials that follow one after another but also anti-satellite weapons testing.

This also includes persistent statements for U.S. policy-shaping circles that the United States regards its "star wars" program as an immutable goal set once and for all and is bent on continuing to push ahead with preparations to turn outer space into a scene of military adventures.

The militarist policy has been furnished with a corresponding propaganda cover.

Hardly a day passes without certain quarters in Washington trying to smear and twist the Soviet position and scare people with allegations about a non-existent "Soviet threat".

This may include a briefing in the Capitol, with its message for the U.S. press that it is essential to pass white for black and prove the unprovable in order to persuade people that the Soviet proposals are geared to "securing Soviet military superiority".

This may also include charges by a group of senators, [words indistinct] who have long been parasitic with anti-Soviet fabrications, that the USSR allegedly violates "its obligations in the sphere of armaments control."

Or, this may include Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger talking about a "threat of Soviet aggression" and demanding still faster increases in military spending, which will exceed an astronomical $300 billion in fiscal year 1986.

The addresses of those who play the role of generators of militarism in the United States are not a secret. They are not only the rightwing conservative and reactionary circles of the Republican Party and not only the Pentagon, that headquarters of the "hawks of war" which has been entrusted with bringing up to strength, arming, and brainwashing the 21.4 million soldiers and officers of the U.S. Armed Forces toward aggression. Behind the hawks who have built their nests on Washington's political Olympus stand America's big business and its heart -- the powerful military-industrial corporations. In the years of the World War II, which took 50 million human lives, U.S. arms magnates put over $120 billion in profit into their safes. Over the last 5 years the joint profits of the 10 leading U.S. companies producing weapons have grown by 2.5 times. The powerful military-industrial complex created in the United States -- that sinister alliance of the bomb, the dollar, and the organs of power -- is the group that is interested in tension not falling, but rising.

One can hardly avoid getting the impression that some people in the United States have become afraid of the very possibility of accords being achieved in Geneva, the possibility that they will perhaps have to reduce their arms manufacture and keep down their military appetite.

The Soviet Union is prepared for an East-West dialogue, that is a serious and constructive dialogue marked by a sincere desire to identify areas of continuity and the balance of interests and to strengthen trust by joint efforts.

So why do some people in the United States really believe that the rumble of underground nuclear blasts and bellicose broadsides against the Soviet Union's space initiatives is the best overture there can be to the forthcoming summit meeting?

U.S. USING 'UNFAIR APPROACH' TO NEW ARMS PROPOSALS

LD101413 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 10 Oct 85

["Unfair Approach" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 10 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshov writes: The first U.S. reaction to the latest Soviet proposals came at a White House briefing from a high-ranking administration official who claimed they were "one-sided" and could not form a basis for future agreements.

The implementation of the Soviet proposal for a 50 percent cut in the nuclear armaments of the USSR and the United States, which reach the other's territory, would ensure that the Soviet Union would "retain major advantages" in nuclear weapons, maintained the official who cited a good deal of figures he hoped would make him sound convincing.

The figures said, for example, that the United States had 263 heavy bombers, while in fact it has 509, whereas the Soviet Union has, not 480, but some 150 such bombers.

And the combined numbers of U.S. and Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's), submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's) and heavy bombers are, not 1,893 and 2,832, but 2,210 and 2,504 respectively.

So far as the nuclear warhead totals are concerned, the American arsenal is several thousand units bigger than the Soviet one.

The U.S. official further claimed that if the Soviet-proposed reduction took effect, the two countries would find themselves in unequal positions because, he said, the U.S. would have to reduce its forward-deployed systems in Europe and Asia as well as medium-range missiles sited in Western Europe.

After the 50 percent cut, the official complained, the U.S. would be left entitled to "only" 1,680 delivery vehicles, and if the forward-deployed systems and medium-range missiles were further deducted from that total, the so-called strategic triad (ICBM's, SLBM's and heavy bombers) would have to do with just [words indistinct].

But why, strictly speaking, should the United States keep intact its forward-deployed systems and medium-range missiles and reduce only one of the strategic triad? Reductions can be distributed in any way among the integral parts of the American arsenal of systems reaching Soviet territory. This is within the U.S. Administration's competence.

There are no grounds whatsoever for the American official to show false modesty. The proposal covers precisely those U.S. nuclear weapon delivery vehicles which reach Soviet territory, as well as the Soviet delivery vehicles which reach U.S. territory.

Faced with a barrage of questions, the American official had to admit that if the United States came down after the reductions to 1,680 delivery vehicles reaching Soviet territory, the Soviet Union, according to its statement, is prepared in this case to keep only 1,250 delivery vehicles of its own, that is, the Soviet Union agrees to a certain "advantage" of the United States in the number of delivery vehicles. However, the number of nuclear warheads on these delivery vehicles, according to the Soviet proposal, should be equal for both sides -- 6,000 units each, and this is what matters.

Moreover, the Soviet proposal envisages that none of the integral elements of the strategic triad account for more than 60 per cent of the total number of warheads.

This means that the Soviet ICBM's could not have more than 3,600 warheads, and, therefore, the number of the ICBM's themselves could not be threatening for the United States, as the administration representative sought to prove contrary to facts.

A certain conclusion can be drawn from what has been said above: Official Washington is unwilling to agree to any reductions [word indistinct] either of the strategic triad, or forward-deployed systems, or medium-range missiles. And all the talk about the purported desire to reduce nuclear arsenals remain an empty sound.

The proposal to ban fully both sides' strike space weapons does not suit certain circles in the United States either. This, according to the administration official, poses a serious obstacle hindering progress in Geneva, and the Soviet Union ought to give it up. The Soviet Union repeatedly declared at the highest level that the transfer of the arms race into outer space makes objectively impossible the reduction of nuclear arsenals.

The preliminary assessment of the Soviet initiative, given by the highly-placed American representative, shows that those individuals in the administration who reflect sentiments of the U.S. military-industrial complex, rail at the Soviet Union's proposal for 50 per cent cuts of the sides arsenals, which, along with the proposal for non-militarization of outer space, is a key issue designed to put an end to the dangerous race of armaments, to protect the world from the dangerous sliding towards nuclear confrontation.

GORBACHEV PROPOSALS NOT MEANT TO 'OUTPLAY' U.S.

LD101954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 85

["News Commentary" by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, has declared that the new Soviet proposals for a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear armaments are unsatisfactory for the United States. According to a DPA report from Washington, Weinberger explained his position by saying that acceptance of the Soviet proposals would hinder the implementation of the program for the modernization of U.S. armaments. Here is a "news commentary". At the microphone is Viktor Levin:

First, I should like to recall what the Soviet Union has proposed. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Paris, we have proposed to the U.S. Government that agreement be reached on a full ban on strike space armaments for both sides and on a really radical, 50 percent reduction in the nuclear armaments capable of reaching the other side's territory. What is proposed here is a practical attainment of the tasks jointly agreed by the Soviet Union and United States as the aims of the Geneva talks: the tasks not only of halting the arms race, but also cutting the level of armaments sharply and at the same time averting an arms race in space.

Like other specific Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, this proposal is being viewed by international public opinion and by prominent politicians and public figures in many countries as a substantial and realistic step and as a manifestation of Soviet good will and willingness to achieve a mutually acceptable accord on the basis of equality and the identical security of the sides.

After all, we are not talking about the United States doing more than the Soviet Union is prepared to take upon itself: a 50 percent reduction in the strategic armaments of both sides in circumstances of their effective parity is being proposed. As Weinberger's statement shows, however, the Pentagon sees this as encroaching on its interests. We will not be able to implement the program for the modernization of our armaments, the U.S. defense secretary says.

However, it has been no secret for a long time now that the specific aim of what Weinberger calls modernization is attainment of military superiority through a feverish build-up of armaments. In other words, the plans of the U.S.'s military departments are connected not with halting the arms race, but with intentions to accelerate the infernal engine of the arms race even further.

Of course, those whose desires are associated with intentions to create new piles of armaments can find no cheer in the Soviet proposals. But how much can one irresponsibly play with the destinies of the world? Even in the United States itself, people are seriously pondering this question today. The defense secretary is clearly striving to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's proposals which are honest and absolutely equal to the two sides. It is as if he were unaware that Comrade Gorbachev recently stressed again that we do not want to outplay the United States. We do not advise them to attempt the same thing either.

BOGDANOV ACCUSES U.S. OF 'OUTRIGHT DECEPTION'

LD082028 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 8 Oct 85

["'Star Wars' are a Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 8 TASS -- The American Administration's assurances that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" pursues only defensive aims and does not contradict the Soviet-American ABM Treaty are an outright deception. The purpose of the SDI is to create a system that will protect the United States from a "strike of retribution". Such is the opinion of the Soviet scientist Radomir Bogdanov.

The deputy director of the institute of U.S. and Canadian studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR told a TASS correspondent that by pursing the SDI the United States Administration counts on unpunished nuclear attack. It is easy to imagine the following situation: The aggressor's military satellites put out of action the adversary's early warning systems. Hydrogen bombs explode over its cities and then "Trident" and "MX" missiles complete the total destruction while the ABM system with elements of space basing shoots down the enemy's surviving missiles should he try to deal a return strike. "The existence of such a 'space shield' might be a temptation to push the buttom", the scientist said.

He stressed that the United States Administration is accelerating the creation of arms for delivering the first crippling strike: electromagnetic rail guns and laser weapons are being created at a rapid pace.

By developing space weapons, Dr. Bogdanov went on, the United States acts with the same irresponsibility to mankind as when it adopted the decision early in the 1940s to produce the atomic bomb. "These actions contradict the letter and spirit of the 1972 ABM Treaty", the scientist stressed.

BOGDANOV REVIEWS DETENTE, SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

PM041403 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 39, 29 Sep 85 p 5

[Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies Deputy Director Radomir Bogdanov article: "A Simple Formula for Security in a Complex Time"]

[Text] The announcement of the forthcoming meetings to be held by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, president of France, and then with Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, has generated hopes for the normalization of relations in Europe and in the world. A real feeling of optimism has appeared.

It is quite clear why all this is happening. International tensions which are pushing the world towards the danger point have been steadily growing in the last five-six years.

Beginning with the A-bombing of Hiroshima, the USA has produced 60,000 nuclear warheads for 71 different types of weapons used within 166 combat systems. The cost of all that weaponry has run into 750 billion dollars.

The goal of this arms race is an open secret. The arms race is being conducted against the USSR -- to achieve supremacy over it.

Therein lies the source of both Soviet-US and international tensions.

We should note, in the context, one feature of our time. Whereas in the past, bad political relations bred the arms race, today there is the opposite happening. The arms race is now the cause for the increased worsening of the international situation with all the resulting dangerous consequences. As a result, granted the entire complexity of many problems in East-West relations in our nuclear-space age, they all boil down to one main problem -- that of survival, of preserving life and civilization of earth.

Grave events, exacerbating East-West relations, have recently taken place. They include, above all, the deployment of new US medium-range missiles in Western Europe. We regard this US and NATO actions as the implementation of the "decapitalization" of the USSR doctrine which was elaborated in the USA a long time ago. Thus, theory got material support in the guise of first-strike weapons, such as Pershing-2 and cruise missiles which are intended to smash, in a few minutes, the command and administration centres in the USSR.

The second circumstance which has strongly aggravated the political atmosphere is the elaboration of plans for waging "star wars", now being implemented by Washington. In spite of the fact that this measure has been called the Strategic Defense Initiative, it is essentially, just one more attempt to obtain military superiority over the USSR by putting on a high-tech spurt.

It is hard to assess the elaboration of the "star wars" plans, which the US is attempting to do, in any other way but as a desire to perform a disarming first strike with impunity, against the USSR, protecting the USA with an anti-missile shield against a retaliatory strike from the USSR. Judge for yourself. At first Washington deploys its new offensive nuclear weapons in Western Europe, and then starts to elaborate plans for the building of an ABM shield.

I would like also to draw attention to the fact that the present US Administration has been nurturing a hate campaign against the USSR for the past five years. The sophisticated slanderous propaganda has gone so far in describing our country as a disciple of hell, that even nuclear weapons become acceptable when placed against this background. Any means may be used against the "empire of evil".

We are also very much troubled by the militarization of politicians' thinking, which has been going on for the last few years in the USA, in parallel with the arms race, which is going on at an ever greater rate. This is especially clear from the annual reports made by Caspar Weinberger, US secretary of defense, to US Congress.

The reports, essentially, show that the USA intends to guarantee only its only security. And Washington regards everything else existing in the world as non-essential.

I would like to say in this context that socialism has established itself firmly in the world. So, the West, the USA included, has no other way out but to coexist peacefully with us.

In our opinion security today can be only general, or, in other words, only collective security. As Mikhail Gorbachev said unequivocally in his interview to the TIME magazine, either we perish together or we survive together. As I see it, this is a very simple and understandable formula for security in our age. At present there is no Soviet security without US security, no Soviet security without European security, as there is no US or European security without USSR security.

It is quite a significant fact that Mikhail Gorbachev will make his first visit to France. This testimony of the major significance ascribed by the USSR to its good relations with Western Europe, its nearest neighbour. This is also a step towards developing the traditional ties of friendship that bind the USSR and France. It also proves that in the opinion of the USSR, France can play a constructive role in improving East-West relations.

The USSR is deeply convinced that today the system of international relations is in need of a serious restructuring along the lines of, above all, peaceful coexistence and collective security. It has to be said that this need is penetrating more and more also the minds of European leaders.

Europe was a battlefield for many years. World War II, in which 61 countries took part, was the cruelest and bloodiest of all wars. Fifty-four million people died in its six years. The main bulk of casualties was in Europe. Therefore, it is only natural that the memories about the victims and destruction, which, I'd say, are entered in the Europeans' genetic code, make the questions of war and peace more sensitive for us than for the people living on the other continents. European countries are located too near each other. They are not divided by oceans.

And it is precisely in Europe that the military groups of the two blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization -- are confronting each other after the war. It is precisely in Europe that the biggest number of troops, most of the tanks, artillery pieces, combat aircraft, etc., are deployed. And the most frightening element is that Europe has been turned into a giant depot for tactical and operational-tactical nuclear weapons.

It is perfectly clear that it is impossible to start a war, using nuclear weapons, in Europe where distances do not exceed hundreds or a thousand kilometres. It would be tantamount to suicide. It should be added to this that so-called conventional arms are so colossal in their capacity and scope, that it is apparently already as deadly to wage a conventional war as a nuclear war.

Therefore, the reorientation of the politicians' way of thinking, from military categories -- from the hopes pinned on solving problems by military force to peaceful way of thinking and a search for the possibility of securing a durable peace in Europe -- has become a dire necessity.

This road imparts great hopes. We have already picked up some definite experience of travelling along this road. The decade of detente was quite fruitful for both East and West, showing that we can live in peace, and develop mutually beneficial cooperation. I regard a return to this state in our relations granted the presence of political goodwill of the interested sides as quite realistic.

It must be said that the USSR has exerted tremendous consistent efforts so as not to lose the heritage of the detente decade and, if possible, to enrich it.

It was extremely hard to do. An administration emerged in January 1981 in Washington which could only think in categories of power confrontation. It has based its policy, and this is no exaggeration, on two idees fixes. One was the slightly modified old idea of "rolling back" the USSR, and the new idea of bringing pressure to bear on the USSR in such a way that it would change its internal system.

The USSR proceeded, in such conditions, along two roads to preserve the detente heritage. On the one hand, steps were taken so that the USA would not be able to upset the military equilibrium. On the other hand, the USSR put forward peace initiatives striving to prevent US relations and of the international relations as a whole from sliding towards a military catastrophe.

We insisted that the entire system of talks on arms control, aimed at disarmament, go on functioning. We are not responsible that a whole range of talks were stopped. They were blocked by the US side. The USSR was forced to stop only one negotiation -- on medium-range nuclear weapons, because the USA and NATO had upset the military balance in the European theatre. So these talks lost all sense in such conditions.

New Soviet-US talks on an entire package of questions, pertaining to nuclear and space weapons, started this March in Geneva.

The news emanating from Washington and the US Administration's practical deeds show that the decision to militarize space has already been taken in the USA. However, we are not losing hope that common sense will prevail and that, in the long run, an accord, satisfactory to both sides, will be reached. But a situation is taking shape now where it is impossible -- without precise knowledge as to what decision the US Administration will finally take on deployment of weapons in space -- to speak about making progress in dramatically reducing strategic nuclear arms and solving the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. All these issues are interconnected.

Why are we so alarmed in connection with the possibility of the USA militarizing outer space? One reason has already been mentioned. The implementation of the SDI must, as its authors think, make it possible for the USA to deliver the first nuclear strike with impunity.

The militarization of space will also lead to a new round in the arms race which will be distinguished by an absolutely new qualitative level.

The Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons are now in the focus of all the problems of Soviet-US relations. Unfortunately, the first two rounds have ended unfruitfully. We realize only two well why this is happening.

The USA is not as yet prepared to discuss the issue of the non-militarization of space. It continues to insist that the so-called research programme is its right. But the entire matter lies in the fact that this programme provides not only for theoretical research. It is aimed at totally real things. In line with practical orders from Pentagon, prototypes will be manufactured of various types of weapons to be used against targets on earth from space, and these prototypes will be tested. So, what kind of a research programme is this?

Our country regards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons as its ideal. Their gradual reductions would lead to this. We reject the weird logics according to which nuclear weapons can be liquidated only through the development of even more sophisticated types of these arms, including space weapons. Rejection of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative would pave the way to the most dramatic reductions of offensive nuclear-weapons. This is, of course, of paramount importance for strengthening security.

The USSR recently made a very important step directed at guaranteeing universal security. The decision was taken, on August 6, the day of the 40th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima, to stop all the nuclear tests in the USSR until January 1, 1986. This was not an easy step for the USSR to make as the USSR had to interrupt a series of nuclear weapon tests.

As we know, a feature of these weapons is that they must be periodically tested and checked. When a country suspends tests, then essentially it deprives itself of the confidence that its nuclear weapons are operational in the event of hostilities. And if nuclear tests are suspended for a long time, then the weapons become unreliable and practically turn into a toothless devil, who can bite no longer. Therefore the moratorium is of colossal practical significance. We appealed to the USA to emulate our example and declared that if they did so, the moratorium would become of unlimited duration.

And the matter is not only that we have stopped a series of nuclear tests. According to published data, the USA has performed 756 such tests since 1945 and the USSR -- 200 less. Therefore, the refusal of the USA to emulate our example, its demonstrative announcement on the holding of a new nuclear test, and, of course, its decision on testing anti-satellite weapons, does not testify at all to the good intentions of the USA on the threshold of the forthcoming summit in Geneva.

The restructuring of the system of international relations on the basis of universal security is the affair of not only the great powers. This concerns all states, large and small. We have never just looked at the world only through the prism of the Soviet-U.S. relations. Even their complete normalization is far from sufficient to solve all the complex international problems. However, the lack of normal Soviet-U.S. relations makes the task of improving the international situation much more difficult to perform. And this is precisely what determines the importance which we continue to ascribe to the question of normalizing relations with the USA.

I would like to remind the reader at this point of the remark made by Harold Nicolson, a well-known British diplomat, who wrote in one of his works, that a country, engaged in talks, must win over the confidence of the other side if it wishes to reach any agreement. I think this comment is still pertinent today.

One gets the impression that the current U.S. Administration, which consented to the Geneva meeting under pressure brought to bear by public opinion within its own country, by Congress and by its own allies, is coming to this meeting with a somewhat distorted idea as to what it should and should not be working for in Geneva.

First of all, this administration is trying to create the impression that its own pressure brought to bear on the USSR has had a favourable effect -- power pressuring. Washington declares that the arms race, launched by the USA, has scared Moscow so much that it has been forced to agree to the meeting. Therefore, let's go on with the arms race and then we'll be able to get even more concessions from the USSR. This logic is totally fallacious.

The answer to this very dangerous approach to the Geneva meeting was formulated in Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to the TIME magazine. The meeting can be a success only on the basis of complete equality, equality of the sides and realization of the fact that we have not lost a war to the USA, signing no capitulation, and that we owe the USA nothing, as indeed the USA owes us nothing. This is a genuine foundation for constructive talks.

If a relevant atmosphere, which is very important, can be created before the talks start, then we can expect the meeting to live up to the hopes of the people both of Europe and the USA. In any event, the USSR is prepared to hold the most serious talks in Geneva.

GDR MBFR DELEGATE URGES 'CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE'

LD101045 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 10 TASS -- The latest plenary meeting of the delegations taking part in talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty member countries by Andre Wieland, head of the delegation from the German Democratic Republic.

He called the socialist countries' major new peace initiatives for normalizing the international situation, which have been made over recent time, to the attention of the participants in the talks.

Andre Wieland singled out the proposals and considerations voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Paris as being particularly important.

Speaking about the state of affairs at the Vienna talks, the GDR's representative urged the Western negotiators to display the essential political will and give a constructive response to the socialist countries' proposal of February 14, 1985, for embarking on a practical reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, starting with a reduction of Soviet and American troops.

SOVIET-U.S. CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS

LD091728 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, October 9 TASS -- A scheduled session of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission has opened here today. The commission was set up to contribute to the implementation of the aims and provisions of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems and the U.S.-Soviet interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which were concluded on May 26, 1972, and the agreement on measures to lessen the danger of outbreak of nuclear war, which was concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

CEMA MACHINE-BUILDING COMMITTEE MEETS

PM090816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 85 Morning Editon p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Oct -- The third session of the CEMA committee on Cooperation in the Machine-building Sphere was held 1-3 October in Sofia. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and also the SFRY participated.

The session was chaired by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is the USSR's representative on the committee.

With a view to implementing the decisions of the CEMA Economic Summit Conference and the resolutions of the Council's session, the committee session approved and signed a number of agreements on priority problems of cooperation. These agreements envisage the organization of specialized and shared production and reciprocal deliveries in 1986-1990 of the most important types of machine-building products, including highly productive metal-cutting machine tools, mining equipment, equipment for the timber-processing and furniture industry, and others.

During the elaboration of the priority problems of cooperation, special attention was paid to questions of further developing and deepening production, and scientific and technical sharing and improving the effectiveness of cooperation among the CEMA countries. The committee also approved the main guidelines for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the machine-building sphere for the forthcoming 5-year period, which envisage concentrating its activity on key avenues of scientific and technical progress.

A.K. Antonov was received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. The session's participants were received by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

SOVIET DELEGATION ATTENDS 23D UNESCO SESSION

Stukalin Interviewed

LD061745 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 6 TASS -- A Soviet delegation has come to Sofia to attend the 23rd session of the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which will discuss a wide range of important issues reflecting the call of the times.

Speaking in an interview with TASS and BTA correspondents, delegation leader Viktor Stukalin, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR and chairman of the USSR's UNESCO Commission, said one specific feature of UNESCO's activities is that they directly affect the fundamental interests of all countries and nations and fulfilling its program constructively requires the efforts of the entire international community.

The current level of development of the productive forces, science and technology, he said, is high enough to make it possible, given willigness to act together, to solve the problems facing humanity, including efforts in the framework of UNESCO.

Stukalin recalled that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech in the Paris mayoralty on October 3 that UNESCO "by right enjoys a high prestige on the international scene thanks to the tireless activities it pursues for the benefit of mutual understanding and cooperation among nations, thereby helping spread the ideas of humanism and peace in the world."

"The Soviet Union has hailed and actively supported all UNESCO initiatives and programs taking in account the requirements of progress of different states and the aspirations of the people of developing countries," Stukalin said. "Since it joined UNESCO, the USSR has consistently maintained a policy of promoting the prestige of that cooperation as an instrument of equal international cooperation in all fields it covers. We see it also as an important instrument of peace and as a forum instrumental in tackling the pressing problems of fruitful human endeavors, bringing the nations closer together and uniting their collective efforts in the name of a better future for mankind. In this context we regard as important the USSR's proposal to include the item 'UNESCO's role in Shaping World Public Opinion With a View to Fostering and Promoting a New Mentality in the Nuclear Age in Order to Remove the Threat of a Thermonuclear Catastrophe' on the agenda of the general conference's 23rd session."

The head of the Soviet delegation said further:

"So far as the state of things in UNESCO is concerned, it should not be dramatized. Despite the fact that some people intend to continue their unreasonable obstructionist line with regard to UNESCO, we are convinced that there are no questions which cannot be solved given good will and the renunciation by some countries of their claims to a privileged position in this organization. We have come with a desire constructively to participate in solving the problems confronting UNESCO. The overwhelming majority of its member countries have a common interest, and that is to preserve and strengthen this organization, enhance everything positive that has been accumulated throughout its existence and made for its prestige and universal nature. The measures needed to make this certain have to be taken now."

Session Begins

LD081022 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 8 TASS-- The 23rd session of the UNESCO eneral onference has opened in the Bulgarian capital today. More than 140 government delegations of the UNESCO member-countries, representatives of a number of international organizations are attending the conference.

On the agenda of the session are nearly one hundred items, including endorsement of the programme for the UNESCO activities and budget for the next two years, examination of the measures directed at further enhancing the effectiveness of the organization's activities and structure of its administration, election of new leading bodies. The official opening ceremony was attended by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State.

Zhivkov Welcomes Participants

LD082302 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 8 TASS-- The 23rd session of the UNESCO General Conference opened here today. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, delivered a welcoming address to the participants in the session. He drew attention to UNESCO's important role in developing cooperation and sharing experience in education, science and culture. By its all-round and useful participation in international relations UNESCO has proved its right to existence.

At present, the speaker said, we cannot solve a single global or even regional problem if the threat of the world nuclear conflict is not removed. It is the pivotal problem nowadays. The preservation of life on earth depends on its solution. Therefore, joint efforts in the name of relieving world tensions, promoting disarmament and preventing the militarization of outer space, in the name of making a radical turn towards detente, mutual understanding and peace are of immense importance irrespective of the differences in ideologies and social systems.

All peace-loving forces, sensible statesmen and public figures, workers in science and culture make their contribution to the work to preserve humanity and its all-round progress. There is no doubt that UNESCO will keep making its tangible contribution to attaining these goals, the leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria said.

Attending the session are government delegations from over 140 countries and representatives of several international organisations. They are to discuss issues pertaining to the analysis of world problems, the establishment of a new international information order, the efforts to stamp out racism and apartheid, strengthen peace and promote mutual understanding. The session is to adopt measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the organization's work.

Representatives of the United States, which quit UNESCO early this year in an attempt to put pressure on this influential organisation, the activity of which Washington finds not to its liking, attend the session as observers.

Soviet Delegate Addresses Group

LD101356 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 10 TASS-- The Soviet Union wants UNESCO to continue as an organization for extensive and fruitful international cooperation in the interests of peace and social progress, Viktor Stukalin, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, said here. He is leading the Soviet delegation at the 23rd session of the UNESCO general conference here.

Speaking today in the general debate concerning the main lines of UNESCO's activity for the period ahead, Viktor Stukalin stressed: It is our firm belief that there are no questions in UNESCO that could not be settled, provided all countries display political will and refuse to raise artificial problems such as accusing UNESCO of "superpolitization" and provided none of the countries or group of countries seek any privileged status in this organization.

Having assembled for this session in the year of the fortieth anniversary of the end of World War Two and the establishment of the United Nations and on the eve of UNESCO's 40-year jubilee, the leader of the Soviet delegation said, we should proceed from a recognition of the fact that all of us have a common aim that must dominate any differences. This aim is to preserve and strengthen UNESCO. Some people are not against interpreting our striving to increase UNESCO's contribution to establishing moral and political guarantees of peace and security as a manifestation of the Soviet Union's desire to attain some sort of monopoly in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. We emphatically reject such an interpretation. Moreover, the Soviet Union actively advocates that the struggle for peace should become the primary concern of all international organizations, of every state, a matter for all people on this planet. Therefore, we urge all the countries, UNESCO members, to contribute, in accordance with UNESCO's Charter, to strengthening peace and security by broadening cooperation of the peoples in the fields of education, science and culture.

Viktor Stukalin said that the Soviet Union suggested including in the session's agenda an item on UNESCO's role in establishing and developing a new nuclear-age thinking for removing the threat of thermonuclear war. In suggesting this item for discussion we believe that it may provide a good impetus not only for strengthening UNESCO's intellectual function but also for organizing joint quests for such solutions to global problems of mankind without which any further progress of civilization, science and culture, education and communications is impossible.

In its attitude to UNESCO the Soviet Union is guided not by this-minute, transient considerations but by the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet delegation will do everything it can for the session to produce constructive decisions mutually acceptable to its participants, Viktor Stukalin said.

SHULTZ OUTLINES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD110440 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 10 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has again confirmed that the Reagan Administration will carry on the bankrupt "Camp David" ploy in the Middle East, seeking the conclusion of separate deals with Israel, the USA's strategic ally. In a speech before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he emphasized that Washington does not support the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned, the idea which has found a broad response and approval in the Arab world. Shultz also said that the United States does not see any use in conducting a separate dialogue with the Jordanians and Palestinians if that will not lead to direct talks with Israel.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S. DOUBLE STANDARD ON RAID

LD091428 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Israel's bombing raid against PLO headquarters in Tunisia has placed Washington in a delicate situation. When it abstained from voting on a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning Israel, the United States set itself off against the 14 other members of the Security Council who voted for that resolution. Thereby it gave Israel to understand that it supported its act of gangsterism. At the same time, the administration has been cajoling the victim, Tunisia, praising it for its outstanding services in searching for way of normalizing the situation in the Middle East.

The Israeli attack against PLO headquarters in Tunisia left 73 dead and 163 wounded. Israel said the raid was in retaliation for the alleged killing by the PLO of three Israelis in the port of Larnaca in Cyprus, but it gave no proof of this. Israel attacked a nation (?at which) it was not at war with. Besides, it was the United States initiative to have PLO headquarters transferred to Tunisia after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The raid was condemned by practically all countries including West European. Washington essentially approved of it. In 1981 when Israel used American-supplied F-16 planes to attack the Iraqi nuclear center, the White House expressed criticism and even suspended military supplies to Israel. Now, however, it has backed Israel (?who) has committed a still more atrocious act. Why is that?

Right after the bombardment it became clear that electronic tracking systems serving the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean could not have misled the 1,500 mile flight by a group of Israeli warplanes, which lasted 7 hours. But no action was taken. Besides, experts agree that the attackers could not fly that mission without being refueled. Israel does not have refueling aircraft, which can only mean that the Air Force of another country must have provided this necessary service.

According to Rome airport official, he saw heavily-guarded KC-135 tanker planes of the American Air Force at the airfield on the morning of that day. The planes took off and landed several hours later when the bombardment had already been reported. It appears that Washington not only knew about Israel's plans but assisted it. Hence its justification of the raid. Why is Washington flirting with Tunisia and other moderate Arab states? It is because it wants to keep its prestige in the region where it claims to be working for peaceful settlement. Talk of peace and support for brigandage supposedly in defense of so-called vital interests aptly illustrate Washington's double standards approach. What sort of common vital interests can justify acts of aggression against sovereign states and killing civilians? What then is the difference between vital interests and state-supported terrorism?

CONGRESS SECRETLY APPROVES FUNDS FOR DRA MERCENARIES

LD101906 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 10 Oct 85

["Additional Aid for Counter-Revolutionaries' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 10 TASS-- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the U.S. Congress has secretly met the Reagan administration's request for the additional appropriations of 300 million dollars to Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits for the 1986 and 1987 fiscal years to continue the "undeclared war" against the DRA. The decision was passed by the U.S. Senate and House special committees on intelligence last month, but information to this effect has leaked into the U.S. press only now. As the UPI agency points out, the 300 million dollars will be sent through the channels of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to purchase new types of weapons for the counter-revolutionary bandits, including grenade launchers, anti-aircraft rockets, cannons, ammunition, etc. This sum does not include the CIA's regular secret spendings on support for the Afghan mercenaries, which make nearly 100 million dollars a year. The dollar stream for increasing the scope of the dirty undeclared war of the USA against Afghanistan is not confined to the above-said sums.

In August this year, the U.S. Congress allowed the White House to spend in the current year 250 million dollars to equip, train and arm the counter-revolutionary bandits. Another 600 million dollars have been earmarked to the same ends for the 1986 fiscal year, which began on October 1. Given this intensive pumping of funds to the CIA mercenaries from among the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, one can understand the incessant predictions made by official U.S. propaganda that "there is no end in sight" to the undeclared war against Afghanistan. This is only natural, since there can be no end to the war, while it is being artificially whipped up by the current Washington administration. In his recent address to the meeting with the leadership of the "Reagan-Bush" committee, President Reagan claimed that his administration's support for Afghan mercenaries (i.e. the continuation of terrorist inroads into the Afghan territory) is a cause of high moral standards, and renunciation of such support would disgrace America. While interfering in the home affairs of independent Afghanistan the President is trying to assure that the USA is thus "broadening the freedom borders" (sic). It follows from this proposition that sending American mercenaries to another country is a policy of "high moral standards". Disregarding the peace initiatives of the DRA Government for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is also a "policy of high moral standards" from Washington's viewpoint.

CIA's Afghan mercenaries have been tried in open court in the city of Mazar-e-Sharif in Afghanistan the other day. The bandits blew up a two-story apartment house in June this year, killing 17 and wounding 39 dwellers. Washington did not utter a word of condemnation. On the contrary, the brigandage of the mercenaries is justifiable according to Washington's high moral standards. Steady, gentlemen. This is open international brigandage. Such custodians of "high moral standards" have already been registered in recent history, in particular, in Nazi Germany. They plunged the world into the abyss of the Second World War and believed that that was a policy of "high moral standards" to destroy whole peoples and states which did not share Nazi ideology.

Addressing a recent scheduled meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal again stressed that the DRA favours a peaceful settlement of all disputable international issues and of the situation around Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR agency said. The DRA, the Afghan leader stressed, has never meddlbd in the home affairs of other states and will not permit such meddling in its affairs. It is high time for Washington to heed these words.

BAKER'S REMARKS SEEN AS 'ECONOMIC AGGRESSION'

LD092149 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 9 Oct 85

["Neocolonialism in Action" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Addressing the session of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Seoul, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker said that new loans would be granted to Asian, African and Latin American states only on tough political terms. Washington, as follows from the statement by the treasury secretary, demands, in particular, that the developing countries should start eliminating the state sector in the economy, lift all restrictions on the activity of Western capital. He cynically described demands of this kind as evidence of Washington's new flexible attitude to the problem of the enormous foreign debt of the developing countries, which is approaching a trillion dollars.

James Baker's statement in Seoul is fresh proof that all statements of the U.S. Administration about its "good intentions" towards the developing countries are nothing else but a hundred percent bluff, that Washington's policy vis-a-vis those countries has been and remains a policy aimed at turning them into a neo-colonialist appendage of the USA and the West's leading capitalist states in general.

This is the very policy, for that matter, which has generated the current financial-economic crisis in the developing countries, has resulted in the formation of an unprecedented ever foreign debt. And now, instead of looking for real ways to eliminate this state of things, to introduce a new international economic order, the USA is trying to use the enormous financial and economic difficulties of Asian, African and Latin American countries to step up its interference in their home affairs.

The Washington administration is, as a matter of fact, blackmailing those countries, making impudent ultimatums to them. The main aim of its current pressure is to make them give up their progressive, democratic positions in home and foreign policy. The onerous terms of foreign debt servicing, which, as is seen from James Baker's statement in Seoul, the USA and its Western allies are out to impose on the developing countries, constitute a crude flouting of national sovereignty of those countries, a form of imperialism's economic aggression against them.

REAGAN MEETS WITH LEE KUAN YEW

LD090934 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 9 TASS -- Talks were held in the White House between President Reagan and Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, who arrived here on an official visit. According to U.S. Administration spokesmen, centre stage at the talks was given to the situation in Southeast Asia. Judging by statements of President Reagan himself, the administration tried to use the visit of Lee Kuan Yew to draw Singapore and also the other members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations deeper into moves to carry through its aggressive designs in the region.

TOLKUNOV EMPHASIZES PRC TIES IN ARRIVAL STATEMENT

LD101825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of the All-China People's Congress.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinewe National People's Congress, chairman of the Legislative Work Commission, and other officials. On arrival in Beijing, the head of the delegation Comrade Tolkunov, made a press statement. As it points out, a serious improvement in relations with the PRC, as consistently called for by the USSR, would correspond to the vital interests of both countries, and would help raise the role of socialism in world affairs and strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The Chinese parliamentarians who visited the USSR in March, 1985, he noted, had the opportunity to convince themselves that the Soviet people, who are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress, are engaged in peaceful creative labor; tirelessly support maintaining peace on earth, equal relations with all countries, and good-neighborly cooperation with China. During the visit we hope to acquaint ourselves with the work by the PRC Supreme organs of power and by the local meetings of peoples representatives; with the life of modern China and its achievements in economic and social development, Comrade Tolkunov said.

Beijing Reportage

For Beijing reportage on the visit to the PRC of a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union led by Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, including his arrival in Beijing, talks with Peng Chong, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, and a banquet hosted by Peng Chong, see the Soviet Union section of the 10 October China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHAO ZIYANG SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO RYZHKOV

PM041101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of your appointment to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers accept my cordial congratulations. I wish you the achievement of new successes in this high post. I hope that Soviet-Chinese relations will continuously improve and develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

SOVIET-CHINESE TIES ESSENTIAL FOR ASIAN PEACE

OW070656 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Volskiy commentary: "Turn Asia Into a Peace Area"]

[Excerpts] Asia is the continent with the largest area and population in the world.

For centuries, however, the Asian people were subject to oppression by the colonialists. Now, after freeing themselves from the colonialist yoke, they have become equal participants in international political activities. While taking part in these activities, they have demonstrated the following characteristics, which are major constitutents of their spiritual legacy: resistance to external oppression, unwillingness to resign themselves to national and racial inequality, loyalty to the cause of peace, and opposition to aggression and war. It was not accidental that Asia was the birthplace of the 10 Bandung principles, which are recognized worldwide as a basis for peaceful coexistence. In addition to this, a number important and feasible principles were proposed by Asian countries at different times for strengthening security in Asia itself and in its adjacent areas.

How relations develop between the Soviet Union and China determines to a great extent the security of all of Asia as well as the prospects for development of the international situation as a whole. For this reason, the whole progressive world is paying close attention to the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, and the people of our two countries are, of course, most concerned about this matter. The Soviet Union stands completely for normalizing relations with China. In this regard, its starting point is that unfriendliness and skepticism are in neither country's interest. On the other hand, good-neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries are entirely possible and beneficial to both of us. Recently, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed this point: Progress in this direction will, without doubt, be beneficial to the common cause of the Asian people; that is, the common cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia and turning Asia into an area of peace and cooperation.

However, the imperialist forces who stand against the strengthening of security in Asia have not put down their weapons [words indistinct]. On the contrary, more and more U.S. weapons, including nuclear weapons, have been sent to various parts of Asia, primarily the Pacific coastal areas, where the Pentagon intends to set up a second potential battlefield in addition to Europe for a world war it is preparing. We can easily imagine what this would mean to the people there.

ORGANIZATION OF PRC REFLECTS SOVIET EXPERIENCE

OW020315 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Kudoshinokov Commentary]

[Excerpts] The 36th anniversary of the People's Republic of China is marked on 1 October 1985. The founding of the PRC was the outcome of the Chinese people's struggle for national and social emanicipation, and against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. The People's Republic founded in China, which inherited the traditions of the people's government established in the Soviet areas -- the liberated areas and bastions of the war of resistance against Japan -- was founded during the final stage of the Chinese people's national liberation struggle against imperialism and reactionaries at home. In this connection, (Kudoshinikov), a Soviet sinologist and jurist, writes:

The victory of the Chinese revolution was won when the international situation was particularly favorable because the first socialist country of the world had already become a strong country, and many countries in Europe and Asia had taken the course of socialist development. Thus, the establishment of a new People's Republic in China could depend on its own experiences gained in the liberated areas in building the country, as well as on the rich experiences accumulated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. When China began to take the path of socialist development and carry out its national construction following its national rehabilitation, such experiences were particularly important.

The first PRC Constitution was adopted in September 1954 under such circumstances. The Constitution reflected the experiences of national construction of China and other countries, and the Chinese people's longstanding aspiration for a happy life. Emulating the People's Soviet that came into being during the Russian revolution, the People's Congress, a representative organ of the people, became the foundation of the PRC's state structure.

The provisions concerning the rights of Chinese citizens prescribed in the PRC Constitution adopted in 1954 conspicuously reflected the experiences of the USSR and other socialist countries of the world. For example, for the first time, these provisions prescribed the working people's vital social and economic rights, such as the right to work, rest, and education. Although these rights could not be fully realized under the circumstances of the country in those days and were therefore programmatic in nature, they were of great significance because they exhorted the Chinese people to dedicate themselves to seizing new revolutionary victories.

The provisions concerning state sturcture in the PRC Constitution of 1954 directly reflected the Soviet experiences in building the state on the basis of the people's congresses, the people's committees, the local administrative organs. The people's courts were elected, and they were obligated to report their work to the people's representatives.

In those days, China also followed the Soviet example in setting up a unified procuratorial system for maintaining public order, and all the procuratorial departments were free from any outside influence.

All this shows the extensive scope with which China emulated the Soviet experiences in building the country when China built its people's republic shortly after the victory of the people's revolution was won.

During the 2 decades after the late 1950's China traversed an extremely complicated course. Chinese papers and journals today have officially pointed out that, despite the (?twists and turns) in the entire process, nobody can deny the achievements accomplished in building China into a socialist state during the early days after the victory of the Chinese people's revolution was won. This can be proven by the many articles and provisions of the current PRC Constitution and many other laws and regulations.

All this shows the positive significance for a country to build itself according to the experiences of other socialist countries, including the USSR. The Soviet people always wish the Chinese people success in all fields

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH DENG XIAOPING DURING VISIT

LD101010 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, October 10 TASS -- Chinese newspapers report that Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, now here on an official visit, had a meeting with Deng Xaioping, chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the Communist Party of China. They exchanged opinions on bilateral relations and international issues.

COMMENTARY VIEWS JAPAN'S INTENTION TO JOIN SDI

OW101111 Moscow in Japanese To Japan 1000 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] A Japanese delegation has paved the way for Japan to participate in the U.S. "star wars" program. In this connection, Moscow radio commentator Dmitriyev has made the following comment:

An agreement on Japan's possible participation in America's space militarization program was reached when a Japanese mission headed by Councillor Watanabe of the Foreign Ministry's North America Affairs Bureau visited the United States early this month. The purpose of this mission was to learn the details of the "star wars" program. Up to now, the Japanese leadership has not made known clearly its attitude concerning this program. But, the general impression is that, judging from all indications, Japan would in all likelihood concede to the U.S. demand.

When Prime Minister Nakasone met with President Reagan early this year, he showed Japan's understanding of the American program. Subsequently, the Japanese Government continued to maintain the same attitude, as it did at the Bonn Summit of the seven major industrial nations in May. In addition, Japan and the United States have until now engaged in active negotiations on the question of transferring Japanese military technology directly related to the "star wars" program to Pentagon.

The latest Japanese mission to Washington has taken the necessary steps to complete (?procedures) for the transfer of military technology. There are additional signs which serve as grounds for speculation that the Japanese leadership intends to show a positive attitude toward participating in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative -- the SDI. The United States has for a long time wanted such an attitude and approached Japan to that end.

If Japan should make up its mind to participate in America's dangerous plan, the Pentagon would be able to utilize the technological potential of Japan, a Far Eastern ally, on an extensive scale. Besides, Washington expects that Japan's positive attitude will have a due impact on other Western countries. Some Western countries, like France, are resolutely against the "star wars" program.

The United States is imposing on Japan the very unpleasant role of promoter or (?implementer) of U.S. military ideology. If Japanese ruling circles should succumb to the pressure from across the sea, Japan would become the first country to share with the United States the responsibility for unleashing a new, dangerous arms race.

JAPANESE PAPER ON RIMPAC BEING 'GLOBAL' EXERCISE

LD102152 MOSCOW TASS in English 1829 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The U.S. Administration gives a boost to militarist preparations in the Asian-Pacific region, intensively drawing its allies on both sides of the Pacific Ocean into them. The Japanese newspaper ASHI SHIMBUN reports with reference to Japan's national defence agency sources that British naval ships led by the aircraft carrier "Invincible" will take part, along with the traditional participants, in numerous naval exercises code-named "Rimpac" in May next year.

It must be recalled that Rimpac exercises which have been held approximately once in two years since 1971 usually involved surface ships, submarines and aircraft of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and -- since 1980 -- Japan.

Owing to British ships' participation, the newspaper writes, the exercises reaching beyond the Pacific Ocean will assume a global scale. So, the newspaper points out, the USA seeks to show the unity of the western camp and the effectiveness of the "great alliance" for counteracting the USSR from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus, it is a question of yet another large-scale military provocation which is being set afoot by Washington within the framework of U.S. strategy of confrontation with the USSR. This is confirmed by the very scenario of the forthcoming exercises which are to be held in the area of Hawaii islands. The participants in the exercises will divide into two groups: the orange who have "captured" Hawaii, and the blue who will try to "recapture" the islands from the "enemy". ASAHI SHIMBUN directly writes that, in all probability, the orange will play the role of the navy and the air force of the USSR while the role of the blue will be played by the surface ships, submarines and aircraft of the United States, Japan, and Britain.

The newspaper concludes that there are serious grounds to believe that the seizure of Hawaii, envisaged by the scenario, may be tantamount to war-gaming operations to deliver a strike at Soviet bases in Kamchatka and Kuril islands.

This is how t's are crossed and i's are dotted in the U.S. aggressive plans in the region, the plans which are being disguised as "defence" and in which Washington's allies in various kinds of pacts and alliances are being drawn deeper and deeper. This is pointed out by the self-same ASAHI SHIMBUN. The newspaper's opinion is that through the holding of the exercises yet another [remainder of item indistinct].

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH DPRK -- The Kim Il-song University and Institute of Foreign Languages in Pyongyang have signed with Moscow's Russian Language Institute, named after Pushkin, cooperation plans for 1986 and 1987. The documents provide for training Korean students at Soviet educational institutions, for raising the skills of Russian teachers in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for jointly printing textbooks for schools, universities, colleges, and training schools. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1531 8 Oct 85 LD]

PRAVDA CITES RAJIV GANDHI ON PAKISTANI 'THREAT'

PM081107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Korovikov: "Adapting for Atom Bombs]

[Text] Delhi, 5 Oct -- The Indian newspapers report that U.S. F-16 fighter aircraft supplied to Pakistan by the United States are being adapted to carry atom bombs. The Pakistani generals have sent the Pentagon new requests for modern armaments and material for reequipping their Army, Air Force, and Navy.

Indian Prime Minister and Defense Minister Rajiv Gandhi has stated, opening a 4-day conference of the supreme military command, that Pakistan is continuing active work to create an atom bomb and is fuelling the arms race in the region. Instances of shooting on the Indian-Pakistani border and the dispatch of spies and saboteurs to India are common. The Pakistani side is again trying to aggravate the problem of Kashmir. These actions, the prime minister said, are a direct threat to India's security. He urged the country's armed forces to be vigilant and ready to rebuff any intrigues by the enemies of a sovereign and territorially whole India.

DRA NOTE TO UNSG ON PAKISTANI 'ATTACK'

LD100137 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 9 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has strongly denounced another agressive attack of the Pakistani Armed Forces on Afghan territory. According to a letter sent by the permanent representative of the Afghanistan at the U.N. Farid Zarif to the U.N. secretary general, on September 30 they brought under strong artillery fire residential areas of the Barikowt District, Konar Province, which resulted in the death of 8 peaceful civilians and the destruction of apartment houses. The Afghan Government demanded that Pakistan stop aggressive actions.

U.S. PAPER CITED ON APPROVAL FOR FUNDING AFGHAN REBELS

LD100140 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 9 TASS -- The Reagan administration has secured a final congressional approval of extra allocations for arms shipments to terrorist gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries totalling 200 million dollars, the newspaper "WALL STREET JOURNAL" reports today with reference to sources in the intelligence agency. It is pointed out that the money for expanding the undelcared war against Afghanistan were set aside from the special secret fund and weapons will be purchased through CIA channels. It is meant, among other things, to arm counterrevolutionaries with British-made anti-aircraft missile systems.

DEFEAT OF REBELS IN KHOWST OPERATION DESCRIBED

PM081432 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin "Dispatch from Afghanistan": "Khowst Operation"]

[Text] The Kowst district evidently owes its emergence as an administrative unit not so much to history as to geography. Fertile and with a humid subtropical climate, the Khowst Valley is separated from the rest of the territory of Paktia Province and the whole of Afghanistan by the almost inaccessible (Dzhadran) mountain range and the southwest spurs of the Spin Ghar.

It was evidently this isolated position that made Khowst, as well as Orgun, its twin abutting upon it from the south, the object of the counterrevolution's special attention. Not without the participation of Western "specialists on Afghanistan" its leaders drew up a plan for the armed capture of Khowst and Orgun and the proclamation of an "autonomous Afghan state" on their territory with its subsequent recognition by the West.

Thus, the city of Khowst found itself inside a counterrevolutionary circle. To break it and clear the city's environs of dushman gangs -- this was the essence of the Khowst operation drawn up by the DRA Armed Forces General Staff. Leadership of it was entrusted to Lieutenant General Shah Nawaz Tanap, chief of General Staff.

Probably the biggest "surprise" that Afghan Army units and subunits gave the dushmans was their advance from Gardez to Khowst at the junction of the (Dzhadran) and Spin Ghar ranges by way of Naray and Chamkani. This maneuver made it possible to deal the bandits a crushing blow.

The very first days of combat operations confirmed that the dushmans had been reckoning on getting firmly established in Khowst. The advancing army subunits kept on coming up against heavily fortified strong points. The most stubborn fighting developed during the capture of the dushmans' base region. They put up desperate resistance. However, their days were numbered. The circle which had surrounded Khowst was broken.

Western radio stations commented on the Khowst operation. They tried to justify the dushmans' defeat with reference to the "participation" of Soviet troops in combat operations. Commenting on such statements, Lt Gen Shah Nawaz Tanap said:

"This is the usual Western propaganda ploy. Not one Soviet serviceman participated in the Khowst operation."

Indeed, in this operation the Afghan troops even managed without our sappers, who prior to this, taking into account the heavy mining of regions of combat operations, had frequently been detailed to help the Afghans in mine clearing.

...I flew out of Khowst one sunny day. The inhabitants were in festive mood. Soldiers -- defenders of democratic Afghanistan, which is marching to a bright tomorrow -- had brought peace to Khowst.

'EDUCATIONAL WORK' AMONG AFGHAN CITIZENS REPORTED

LD091946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Afghanistan by M. Leshchinskiy]

[Text] [Announcer] In democratic Afghanistan great importance is attached to educational work among the population.

[Leshchinskiy] The task set for this subunit of the Afghan People's Militia this time was not a combat one in the literal sense. They were to carry out a propaganda swoop on kishlaks in an area recently cleared of dushman bands. Nevertheless a battle lay ahead, a battle for the minds and hearts of people who had lived for long years under the yoke of the mercenary bandits, who pillaged not only their poor fields and dwellings, but also their spiritual life.

The inhabitants of this remote kishlak did not even know that a national-democratic revolution had taken place in the country. [video shows long shot of kishlak in barren terrain; closing to show villagers in close up]

A so-called propagandist, whose work was handsomely paid for in U.S. dollars, imposed here an ideology of moral and material slavery. And now the first ray of truth is penetrating the consciousness of these oppressed and illiterate people. On posters they have seen caricatures of those who have lost their human dignity. The young boys of the kishlak have heard the story of their peer, a 13-year-old son of the regiment, Gulam Sahih, who is fighting the dushmans with gun in hand. [video shows local children undergoing medical inspection; soldiers handing out booklets; posters with caricatures]

The fighters have brought provisions and clothes with them. From them the people have for the first time received the books from which they are to master reading and writing. The subunit also includes a concert team. [video shows musicians playing; people looking on]

"We have come to these people," Colonel Karim said, "to tell them the truth about the February Revolution, about the policy of our party and its aims. Our soldiers are striking the dushmans not only with gunfire, but also with the weapons of truth." [video shows Afghan army officer being interviewed]

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS U.S. 'EXPLOITATION' OF CAMBODIA

LD110405 Moscow TASS in English 2236 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 10 TASS -- Washington and its partners "want to change the course of Cambodia's social and political development, undermine the revolutionary gains of its people and restore the old regime", the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly notes. In its October 11 issue the magazine notes, in particular, that Washington is exploiting the "Cambodian question", trying to use it as a wedge into relations between the ASEAN states and the countries of Indochina. The ASEAN "Six" are being sicked [as recievd] against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, this creating the tension that the United States needs.

But the hopes that the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction pin on exploiting the "Cambodian question" have run into trouble. It all began when during the last dry season the defenders of People's Kampuchea dealt a crushing defeat to the Pol Pot and other reactionary hands. The failure of the attempts by military means to reverse the wheel of history has made many people in ASEAN countries to take a more sober look at the situation in Southeast Asia. Sentiments in favour of a constructive dialogue with the Indochina states, and first of all with the aim of finding ways of removing the "Cambodia question", have grown sharply in the "Six".

Washington and the circles in ASEAN that take their cue from it responded to the change in the situation around Cambodia and the appearance of what they regard as undesirable sentiments in the countries of the "Six" with attempts to deadlock the search for ways of settling the "Cambodian question", NEW TIMES writes further. "Displaying goodwill and readiness to conduct talks on national reconciliation, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has formulated most precisely its main condition -- to remove the Pol Pot clique militarily and politically. This refers not only to Pol Pot but his entire organisation. In response, however, only attempts are being made to make 'more presentable' the gang of killers responsible for the deaths of three million Cambodians."

Having overthrown the Pol Pot regime and restored freedom, the Cambodian people is bulding its new life and staunchly defends revolutionary gains from outside encroachments. "Together with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos it consistently comes out for normalising the situation in Southeast Asia. The constructive initiatives of the Indochina countries are in line with the known proposals of the Soviet Union, Mongolia and other peaceloving Asian states directed at turning Asia into a continent of peace, stability, goodneighbourhood and cooperation", the weekly concludes.

USSR, LAO FOREIGN MINISTRIES EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM080905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Laos the Foreign Ministries of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) exchanged greetings telegrams.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram notes that close cooperation between the two countries has demonstrated its vitality and now embraces practically all spheres of political, economic, and cultural life. Confidence is expressed that Soviety-Lao relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the USSR and LPDR peoples, the socialist community as a whole, and the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union, the LPDR Foreign Ministry reply telegram says, was an important event in the history of international relations, an expression of the Lao and Soviet peoples' desire to improve, develop, and strengthen mutual ties in the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and international cooperation. Following the proclamation of the LPDR the remarkable traditions of relations and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union entered a qualitatively new stage. They have made an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community's cohesion, to the movement for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress for the peoples of the world.

SINGAPORE PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. TRADE POLICY

LD102109 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, who is currently on an official vist here, has criticized the U.S. protectionist trade policy.

Addressing a joint meeting of both chambers of the U.S. Congress, he said that their attempts at putting up "barriers" in the way of foreign products supplied to the USA threaten to "hamper the economic growth" of the developing countries and may also lead to a general worsening of the economic situation in the world. All this, as the prime minister said, may result in a [word indistinct] of the volume of international trade, a reduction of jobs in various countries and other adverse consequences, whose effect is unpredictable.

He pointed out with alarm that the U.S. Congress is now examining a large number of protectionist bills. In that connection Lee Kuan Yew described as "absurd" Washington's claim that the USA can resolve its own economic difficulties through closing the country's inner market to imported products. The economic problems confronting the USA now, the prime minister said, has been caused above all by high bank rates and the huge budget deficits of the United States.

SOKOLOV GREETS CSSR ARMED FORCES ON ANNIVERSARY

PM081141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Colonel General Comrade M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister! On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account, I cordially congratulate you and all Czechoslovak servicemen on the 41st anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen, together with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, watch vigilantly over peace and the gains of socialism. I wish all Czechoslovak People's Army personnel new successes in strengthening the CSSR's defense capability and consolidating the fraternal alliance which links our countries' peoples and armies.

With communist greetings,

S. Sokolov, Marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES KULIKOV IN PRAGUE

PM090853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting on Czechoslovak Soil"]

[Text] Prague, 9 Oct -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is here on a working visit.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmospehre, questions of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries were discussed. Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, took part in the conversation.

D MICHEV MEETS WITH KADAR, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

LD092304 Moscow Television Service in Russiun 1800 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Test] A friendly meeting took place in Budapest goday [9 Oct] between Janos Kadar and Comrade Demichev. In the course of the conversation emphasis was laid on the significance of the recent visit to the USSR by Comrade Kadar and his meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for the cause of the continued strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and MSZMP and the Soviet Union and Hungary, and for the good of peace and socialism. Comrade Demichev returned to Moscow the same day.

MSZMP SECRETARY PAL MEETS WITH ZIMYANIN IN MOSCOW

LD110520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, along with a group of MSZMP Central Central Committee executives, stayed in Moscow 9-10 October at an invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was received by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of the conversation, which was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on topical issues of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the ideological, scientific, and cultural spheres.

ROMANIAN PREMIER CONGRATULATES RYZHKOV ON APPOINTMENT

PM080915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of your appointment to the lofty post of chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers I convey to you, on behalf of the Romanian Government and on my own behalf, the warmest congraulations and wishes for success in fulfilling the very responsible tasks entrusted to you.

I voice the conviction that the governments of our countries will continue to act in the spirit of the accords achieved between our parties and states and of the conversations and decisions adopted at summit level, so as to bring about the increasingly mighty development of Romanian-Soviet relations, close friendship, and all-around cooperation, and to augment and deepen economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the interests of our peoples and countries and the cause of socialism and peace.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government.

KURTESI-LED SFRY DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Meets With Voss, Aristov

LD092306 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read video report]

[Text] A delegation of the SFRY Assembly, led by Comrade Kurtesi, president of the Assembly, which is in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited the USSR Supreme Soviet today. The guests were welcomed by Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet.

In the conversation the conviction was expressed that the delegation's visit will be yet another step on the path of strengthening interparliamentary links between the two countries and will further the continued strengthening of friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. [video shows Voss and Kurtesi shaking hands; Voss shaking hands with other Yugoslavs, then both Voss and Kurtesi seated on a sofa with two men and two women]

[Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia at 1700 GMT on 9 Oct adds that Aristov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, other officials and Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR were also among the welcoming party at the airport]

Kurtesi Interview

LD100858 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Interview with Ilijaz Kurtesi, SFRY Federal Assembly president, by unnamed reporter on 9 October; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kurtesi] The SFRY assembly's delegation has come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. The visit is expected to contribute to the further continuation of cooperation between the two parliaments to encourage and create a social climate and conditions for cooperation between our two countries on [words indistinct]. We have regular contacts and it is fair to say that these contacts make this cooperation more diversified. Here I refer to the visits by Milka Planinc, Comrade Srebric, and other visits which took place between officials of our different republics, provinces and cities. This points to the great interest in seeing this cooperation and [words indistinct] developing on a broader basis.

Our delegation's activity will proceed from these fundamental interests and stands. I think that in the course of the talks with comrades from the Supreme Soviet and from all the other organizations which we are going to visit we shall be given the opportunity to exchange views and experiences as regards the most significant issues of our economic, cultural and political cooperation, cooperation in peace efforts and efforts to achieve overall social progress. I also think that in relations between our two countries and between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union more emphasis should be placed on those factors which are common to them, and in the interest of a further and accelerated development of socialism, and of relations which could bring about overall progress and progress [words indistinct].

[Question] It is a known that interparliamentary contacts are not only restricted to the contacts at the state level. Individual republics and provinces of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia also cooperate in this sphere. How important is this co-operation?

[Kurtesi] I think this cooperation complements overall cooperation particularly in view of the fact that there are individual interests in and potentials for concretizing even more cooperation at the republic and provincial levels in our countries and for realizing cooperation between individual work organizations so that on the basis of the trade, industrial cooperation, and joint efforts aimed at achieving a higher level of production, both in the industrial and agricultural spheres, greater effects and more significant results could be achieved. In my view, this form of cooperation is of great importance for the accomplishment of the overall tasks and for stimulating and developing overall cooperation.

[Question] You are going to have many meetings and talks in Moscow. You will also be visiting Belorussia and Lithuania. Which of these aspects of your visit do you find most interesting?

[Kurtesi] It is our desire during the talks to acquaint ourselves as much as possible and to inform ourselves about the current processes in your country and in the individual republics in particular. These are the issues that are of interest for us. In our view everything that you have achieved and that is happening in your country has wider implications. We shall therefore try to gather as much information as possible about the current trends and developments in your economic and cultural life and [words indistinct] and also to provide information about the trends and activities in our own country, about our current problems and [words indistinct].

CSSR, SYRIA ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD101448 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 9 (CTK) -- The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic signed by leading officials of the two countries Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad was published here today.

Czechoslovakia and Syria expressed in the document their resolve to strengthen and develop friendship, fruitful cooperation and solidarity between the two countries and their peoples in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other spheres on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantageousness, and respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs. They will promote cooperation aimed at defence and development of social and economic achievements of the two countries' peoples, and respect the sovereignty of the other country over its natural resources.

The document underlined that Czechoslovakia and Syria will strengthen peace and security in the world by all means, will contribute to detente, solving of contentious issues by peaceful means and removing of all expressions of the policy of hegemonism and aggression in international relations. They will cooperate in the solution of problems concerning a halt to the arms race and general and complete disarmament, including the nuclear sphere, under effective international control.

Czechoslovakia and Syria confirm their support for the struggle against aggressive imperialist forces, for complete liquidation of colonialism and removal of Zionism and racism in all its forms. They will cooperate with all peace-loving states to support the struggle of nations for freedom, independence and installation of new international economic relations on a just and equal basis. The two countries will cooperate to install just and stable peace in the Middle East.

If security of one of the two countries is threatened or international peace and security either threatened or violated, Czechoslovakia and Syria will immediately establish contact so as to coordinate their stances and cooperation with the aim to eliminate the danger and re-install peace and security.

The treaty will be in force 15 years. It will be valid for the following five years repeatedly unless one of the two countries declares its intention to end the validity a year before it expires, the document stated.

SOKOLOV GREETS HOFFMANN ON GDR JUBILEE

PM080952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister! Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I congratulate you and all servicemen of the National People's Army on the 36th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

True to its patriotic and international duty, the National People's Army reliably stands guard over peace and socialism in single formation with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states.

On the day of the jubilee I wish National People's Army servicemen further successes in improving their combat skill in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of the GDR and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

SALIMOV, MARCHUK ATTEND GDR JUBILEE RECEPTION

PM090842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Noteworthy Anniversaries"]

[Text] The GDR is making a worthy contribution to the further deepening of socialist economic integration and the all-around strengthening of the Warsaw Pact. This was stressed at a 4 October ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people held to mark the 36th anniversary of the formation of the GDR and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-GDR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The keynote speaker, T.A. Kutsenko, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society and first deputy chairman of an RSFSR State Committee, emphasizied that the Soviet Union's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism made possible the formation of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. In the years that have elapsed, the GDR's working people, led by the SED, have turned their country into a genuinely free and democratic state with a highly developed economy and advanced science and technology.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, noted in his speech that the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which are strengthening year by year, serve the interests of the peoples of both countries and of the whole socialist community. A firm basis for strengthening this alliance is provided by the friendship treaty, in accordance with cooperation and extensive coordination which are being achieved in all spheres.

The Soviet Union's multifaceted constructive peace initiatives and the new proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Paris, the ambassador said, are of historic significance.

The GDR is eternally linked with the Soviet Union, the ambassador stated in conclusion. Taking part in the meeting were A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military chiefs; and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations. Also present was a delegation from the German-Soviet Friendship Society headed by E. Mecklenburg, member of the Presidium of the Society's Central Board, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany.

On the same day, E. Winkelmann gave a reception in honor of the noteworthy anniversaries. It was attended by A.U. Salimov, G.I. Marchuk, and other officials. The friendship society delegation headed by E. Mecklenburg was also present.

SOROKIN, POPKOV RECEIVE BULGARIAN ARMY DELEGATION

PM090826 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Bulgarian People's Army Ground Forces headed by Lieutenant General P. Milushev, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Political Administration, was in the USSR 30 September through 4 October.

The delegation was received by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The delegation members had conversations with Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and Colonel General D. Grinkevich, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Ground Forces.

The Bulgarian People's Army political workers visited the "Vystrel" Higher Officers Courses named for Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov and the Moscow Higher Combined Arms School named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and familiarized themselves with the training and educational process at these military training establishments and also the life and combat training of the personnel of a Baltic Military District unit.

GDR'S HONECKER VISITS GREECE, MEETS PAPANDREOU

LD091455 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, October 9 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), arrived here today for a state visit. He was met by President Khristos Sartzetakis of Greece and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

In an interview with Greek journalists, published on the eve of the visit, the leader of the GDR stated that in the current complex international situation all peace forces must jointly come out against the nuclear danger and in favour of overcoming confrontation. It is essential to do everything to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space. The way to the attainment of this goal is indicated by the peace proposals of the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that establishing in Europe zones free from nuclear weapons would serve as a contribution to relaxing the tense situation in the world, which has become aggravated through the fault of the imperialist circles. Contrary to some assertions, nuclear-free zones are not a utopia. The political will of all the participants is a decisive condition for the establishment of such zones.

POLISH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS PREVIEWED

PM101353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent L. Toporkov dispatch under the "Letter From Warsaw" rubric: "Election Day is Nigh"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- During these days of preparation for the 13 October elections to the Sejm -- the supreme organ of state power in Poland -- I have had occasion to get to know many candidate deputies.

At meetings between voters and candidate deputies at the present stage of the election campaign the emphasis is no longer being placed solely on candidates' personal qualities so much as on matters and problems to be examined by the new Sejm. And what meetings they are! I spoke to Roman Les, representing the war veterans, who said that every meeting is lasting 3-6 hours. Dozens of questions have to be answered, sometimes very difficult, awkward, or even provocatively hostile questions. Anti-socialist elements, which are still making their troublesome presence felt, are calling for an election boycott, as is well known, but are not ignoring the election meetings. One of them, speaking from the platform, was about to expatiate on this reasons for urging a boycott, but the voters themselves did not want to listen.

"The time has passed," R. Les said, "when it was possible to cause unhindered trouble. People have had enough of the brash demagogy, devoid of any positive program, offered by the enemies of People's Poland. Indeed, there can be none, because these people, who, as is now clear, are paid agents of the Western special services and the yes-men of the West German revanchists, are counting only on destruction. As for the character of the meetings, only one thing may be said there. Working people are keenly interested in putting forward suggestions aimed at consolidating socialist Poland, for the sake of a better future. This is the main thing. They made their choice long ago. The Sejm elections are expected to consolidate their desire to continue further along the road that they have chosen once and for all, rejecting just one thing -- the distortion of socialism's principles.

The voters like the candidate deputies' active stance. I have seen for myself how warmly they greet such prestigious candidates as Zbigniew Pruszkowski, a grinder at an optical plant, and Pawel Jakubisiak, a tuner at a radio plant. On the candidates' lists you can see names of workers, peasants, scientific and cultural workers, and party and state figures. These are respected, worthy people, who take working people's affairs and concerns to heart and work for their republic's better future. Taking part in the nationwide dialogue, which is undoubtedly what the meetings with voters have become, they perceive the latter's instructions on guidance for action and as a program of future changes.

What do they talk about at the voters' meetings which, incidentally, are very well attended? They talk about the need to improve environmental protection and the health care system, about the activity of local organs of power and the functioning of the economic mechanism. They talk about expanding housing construction and further developing the principle of socialist justice. They talk about educating young people in the spirit of socialist ideals and the need to wage a keener struggle against all forms of antisocialist phenomena. In short, they talk about life and its problems. The voters' meetings have been frank in character. All the speakers' comments have been painstakingly noted down so as to immediately begin resolving a number of local problems which do not need to be resolved at the state level.

Analyzing the difficult period of almost 6 years since the eighth Sejm elections -- years which have gone down in the republic's history as a time of the most acute socioeconomic crisis and of emergence from it -- voters are noting the party's consistent and determined efforts to normalize the situation. It has changed radically in comparison with the period of anarchy unleashed by the extremist leaders of "Solidarity" and inspires people with optimism and confidence in the future. Despite considerable difficulties the national economy is gathering momentum and the raising of working people's living standards is on the agenda. Poland's deepening, all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries plays a tremendous role. The recent signing of the Soviet-Polish Long-Term Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Cooperation was greeted with great satisfaction in the republic.

As the course of the election campaign shows, Polish workers are worried not only by questions of domestic development but also by international problems, in particular the preservation of peace, the curbing of the arms race, and opposition to imperialist forces, which are conducting a slander campaign against People's Poland and the socialist community countries. During the preparations for the elections a vast number of letters have been sent to W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is a candidate deputy to the Sejm. In these letters, which have been widely published by the Polish press, voters resolutely support the peace initiatives of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. They oppose the West's malicious propaganda acts aimed at creating a false and uninviting picture of Poland in the world public eye.

It is not hard to understand Poles' indignation. Foreign opponents and the underground at home, which have closed ranks with reactionary circles in the Roman Catholic Church, use any methods, including the most base, to try to sully Socialist Poland. They denigrate the people's candidates and the new election law, which demonstrates the fruitful development of the system of people's power in the republic, and they call for disorders and provocation.

...The day is nigh when Poland's voters will be going to the polling booths to do their civic duty and elect the ninth Sejm -- a representative and authoritative People's Sejm, serving working peoples' interests. The elections are an important test of Polish working people's political and civic maturity. Their success will consolidate the stabilization of the sociopolitical situation in the country and will be a step on the path toward the 10th PZPR Congress, which meets in 1986.

SHISHLIN NOTES EUROPE'S CHANGING POLITICAL CLIMATE

LD101548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Station commentary by political observer Nikolay V. Shishlin on the theme "Europe and Its Contribution to the Search for a Solution to Topical International Problems", from the "Problems of International Life" segment]

[Text] It seems to me that following the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to France, Europe, or more precisely the political landscape in Europe, has noticeably changed. But clearly and naturally NATO was and remains in Europe, the Warsaw Pact remains, as do the Common Market and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. There are the threatening terrible weapons accumulated on both sides, and naturally there remain definite disagreements between the socialist and the capitalist countries of Europe. There are the differences in political systems. Yet I repeat again that the political landscape on the continent has, in my opinion, changed after this visit, and changed noticeably enough.

This is connected naturally with the extremely fruitful results of this visit to France. This visit essentially outlined the possibilities of building new bridges linking the socialist and capitalist parts of the European Continent. The bold, realistic ideas put forward during the visit to France also assert that Europe can and must act as an autonomous political body called upon to occupy an outstanding place in defining not not only its own destinies, but also the destinies of general peace and international security.

There are quite tangible, real things to show that this is the case, and what I have said is not only some kind of political conclusion of the mind. I repeat that it is based on fact. I have in mind, in particular, the practice of establishing certain mutual links between the Common Market and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which is already increasing noticeably. Certain political contacts have been established; business relations are being set up; although there is still a need, naturally, to give them a certain basis. But in one way or anther, on both sides, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Commission of the European Communities are interested in this, and it can be supported that this interest will result in practical mutual links which will be fruitful enough. At least this is the promise.

Everyone will doubtless agree that the idea of joint efforts by European states to preserve and improve the environment on our continent are extremely necessary and topical. Of course there is a great deal of work underway within national frameworks to deal with this problem, but the actual picture, the actual position is that to care for and improve the environment solely within national limits is quite simply unthinkable. When we talk about changes in the political landscape in Europe we have in mind relations and links in all directions, in all fields, in the economic sphere, the political sphere, and the cultural sphere. It occurs to me that these practical and concrete proposals, put forward during Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to France will not only be a subject for consideration, and for reflection, but will serve as a signal for practical steps so that all these contacts should become richer and fuller, month after month.

In essence this entire visit was a sort of breakthrough in trust, an outlet to a completely new level of relations and quite simply, a new view on the whole European political situation. And here I would like to quote Mikhail Sergeyevich's words when he said that security in Europe cannot be assured by military means, by military force; this is a completely new situation, he said, signifying a break with traditions formed over centuries, even over thousands of years, with a way of thinking and a way of acting.

Human thinking adapts slowly to everything new; this relates to everyone. We feel this. We have begun to rethink many familiar things to bring them fully into line with new realities including military and naturally, political ones. It occurs to me that the words directed towards West Europeans should take on the rethinking of today's realities; they will naturally hear these words.[sentence as heard] And they must act on them. This very eventful, in the political sense, autumn of 1985, and the results of this visit come down to meaning that the situation is beginning to change.

Naturally the whole set of wide-ranging Soviet proposals on the problems of space and nuclear weapons has a key significance in this field, insomuch as this is the problem which disturbs not only Soviet people and Americans, but Europeans and the whole world as well. When the Soviet Union puts forwards this kind of major proposals, very equally weighted, balanced proposals, based on the principle of equality and equal security for all sides, then this, strictly speaking, is the foundation, the basis for the search for reasonable compromise.

I assume that comrades know what the Soviet proposals consist of. I do not want to repeat or enumerate them now, since a great deal has been said about them and quite to the point. The important thing here, however, is simply this principle selected by the Soviet Union. When the Soviet Union persistently and really seeks the contours of a possible agreement and does everything to see that the political atmosphere in Europe changes, this is not just an appeal for the rebirth of detente, this is not simply a return to what there was in the seventies, but it is a real and wide movement forward, when the rebirth of detente is thought of in its full scope, concerning all spheres of interrelations between states, both in the political and the military spheres, where relations are naturally especially sensitive.

It also follows that the political landscape has changed purely in the field of improving Soviet-French relations. I am not saying that all disagreements with France have disappeared. No. France and the Soviet Union look at many things from differing viewpoints. But on one point both France and the Soviet Union are definitely united, they are really interested in preserving peace in Europe and preserving peace on earth. Here Soviet-French cooperation in the political sphere is fruitful; it is vast and comprehensive in the economic sphere, in the cultural field, and it will naturally be one of the factors in that house of peace which we are striving to erect here in Europe.

In connection with the results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to France, you may find this sort of thought in Western commentaries, that the Soviet Union was trying to drive a wedge between the West European and the United States. But clearly an attentive study of the results of this visit will convince one that the Soviet Union does not set such aims. It is another matter that the real aim of the Soviet Union is to raise the role of Europe, of European cooperation in resolving the destinies of our continent. This of course is for the good of relations between the Soviet Union and France as well as relations between the socialist and bourgeois European states and contributes to the cause of peace.

I would also like to remark that this visit is in harmony with the great political work being done by our state to create the appropriate favorable conditions for a fruitful Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. I think that if you try to assess the results of this visit in the briefest fashion, then it can be said that reason was victorious in Paris, and the ideas of agreement, and peaceful cooperation won. I also think that primarily, the consequences of this visit will be felt in such fields as the that of limiting and curbing the arms race.

It also occurs to me that contacts with the French alone on this point will be useful and this applies equally to possible contacts with the British. I am speaking of France and Britain as states possessing nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union is generally stressing the attainment of an agreement with the United States, and thus these wide-ranging proposals of which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke in the French National Assembly are, to a significant degree, addressed to the United States.

Furthermore it seems to me that it can be expected that as a result of this visit, interest in business links, which in any case have always existed in European relations, will grow and moreover, cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries, including in the most contemporary fields of human knowledge, can be useful. Strictly speaking there is already quite tangible agreement, in particular on the expansion and continuation of Soviet-French cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space. This is naturally also very positive. Beyond doubt we are entitled to expect that cooperation in the cultural and tourism fields will naturally increase. Probably we will also be offered the opportunity to watch the work of the excellent theatre groups of France, and browse the always extensive and interesting French exhibitions. But this cooperation is a part of that actual fabric of peaceful coexistence which we call for and support.

It is beyond doubt comrades, that this visit is of primary importance in preparing the Soviet-U.S. summit. In this instance, thanks to persistent and consistent, bold and principled Soviet peace-loving foreign policy the appropriate climate is being created for the meeting in Geneva to take place in comparatively favorable circumstances, while naturally much here depends on the U.S. approach. In essence, we should not close our eyes to the difficulties standing in the way of smoothing out international relations, and there is a gigantic amount of work before us to improve international relations. But the plan for this work and its clear contours, have been outlined as a result of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to France. The first, and most necessary, and important steps have been taken on the road which we choose once and for all; the road toward consolidating a stable peace in Europe and throughout the world.

GORSHKOV ADVOCATES NEED FOR UK-USSR WEAPONS TALKS

LD102157 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] It is no secret that the arms race has been reved up not only by the United States. Suffice it to recall the British Trident program and the lastest decisions of the Conservative cabinet on military policy. This shows that Britain too bears a share of the responsibility for ending the dangerous nuclear competition. After all, no Soviet-American agreement can slow down the British program for nuclear modernization. It is exactly the refusal of the Western allies to account for the British and French nuclear weapons in the overall balance of forces between East and West that created an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the previous set of Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

London was saying at the time that no one has a right to discuss its nuclear weapons behind its back. In spite of its own acknowledgement of close cooperation between the British and American nuclear potentials, the British has been closely guarding the so-called independent status of its nuclear forces. London was claiming also that the preservation of its nuclear potential plays an important part in world affairs. But obviously the most important and pressing world issue today is limiting and reducing nuclear weapons to bring the military balance to the lowest possible level. The Soviet proposal for direct talks gives Britain a very good opportunity to play a really important and independent part in world affairs.

Direct Anglo-Soviet talks would enable the two sides to establish a constructive dialogue, something that Whitehall and the prime minister have committed themselves to. For its part the Soviet Union has moved yet one step closer toward such a dialogue, having agreed to consider an agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe outside the immediate connection with the issue of space and strategic weapons. A positive response from the West, Britain in particular, to the package of Soviet peace initiatives would lead to a genuine turn for the better in the development of international relations in Europe.

The most dangerous aspect of the present stage of these relations is, in our view, the continued upgrading of nuclear weapons. One cannot but agree with Mr Healey that a ban on the modernization of nuclear weapons systems may be the top priority at the negotiations. At any rate, as Mikhail Gorbachev has pointed out, the Soviet Union can no longer turn a blind eye to the growing nuclear potential in Britain, the more so since the British potential will grow several times over once Trident missiles are installed in Royal Navy submarines and go fully operational. Here it seems Britain could realize its professed desire for a more active and independent role in world affairs by accepting the Soviet invitation to the talks. There are after all growing doubts in Britain about the costly and dangerous Trident project.

Judging by Michael Heseltine's statement at Blackpool yesterday, that desire remains a mere declaration. The Conservatives have shown no signs of wanting to abandon their dangerous military programs upon which their foreign policy relies. The indications are that they are about to miss another chance to show their indepedence and responsibility.

REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO USSR

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives

LD101244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] We have just received a TASS report -- Colonel Mu'ammar al- adhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit today. He had been invited by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Libyan guest was met at the airport by Comrades Gromyko, Aliyev, Shevardnadze, Ponomarev, Sokolov and other officials.

TV Coverage of Arrival

LD102116 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 10 October, in the "Vremya" newscast, carries a 6-minute announcer-read report over video showing the arrival of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and an accompanying delegation in Moscow on "an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum."

While the announcer describes the scene, the video shows the terminal building with Libyan and Soviet flags flying side by side cutting to a group of Soviet leaders emerging from the terminal building and walking toward the aircraft. In the front row of the Soviet group can be seen, from left to right of screen, Sokolov, Aliyev, Gromyko, Ponomarev, and Shevardnadze. The video then shows Al-Qadhdhafi, in military uniform, descending the aircraft steps and shaking hands with Gromyko. The scene then changes to a shot of Libyan students standing under Libyan flags shouting their welcome. Al-Qadhdhafi is then seen shaking hands with Aliyev, Ponomarev, Shevardnadze, and Sokolov who is in uniform. The line-up, as shown from left to right of screen, is: unidentified Libyan official in military uniform, Aliyev, Al-Qadhdhafi, Gromyko, and Sokolov.

Gromyko is then seen leading Al-Qadhdhafi toward the guard of honor. The commander of the guard of honor presents his report, Al-Qadhdahfi is seen saluting, and the video then cuts to the Libyan and Soviet flags while the national anthems are played. The guard of honor is seen to comprise Army, Navy, and Air Force servicemen.

Following the anthems Gromyko and Al-Qadhdhafi are seen inspecting the guard of honor after which Al-Qadhdhafi shakes hands with a number of officials while the announcer says: "The visitors were also welcomed by Comrade Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials. The welcoming party included the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited to the Soviet Union. The leader of the Libyan revolution was greeted by representatives of Moscow's working people and by Libyan students attending Moscow higher educational establishments.

The video shows Al-Qadhdhafi waving to the crowd which is seen waving small Soviet and Libyan flags. The scene then cuts to shots of a march-past by the guard of honor reviewed by Gromyko and Al-Qadhdhafi in the front row, Aliyev and Shevardnadze in the second row, and other unidentified officials.

The video then cuts to the announcer who reports the departure of the motorcade with a motorcycle escort to the town.

Talks Begin in Kremlin

LD101513 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 10 TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

Taking part in the negotiations also are Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in the Soviet capital at the head of a Libyan delegation on an official friendly visit today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

TV Report on Talks

LD101946 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution. [video shows Gorbachev advancing to shake hands with Al-Qadhdhafi. Gromyko is standing behind Gorbachev and an unidentified military official behind Al-Qadhdhafi]

In the course of the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of views of problems relating to the present international situation, including the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union directed at radically improving the situation and at halting the arms race; and the situation in the Near and Middle East, the African Continent, and the Mediterranean area. Questions were touched upon regarding the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in present-day international life as well as the Iran-Iraq conflict. [video shows sides attable. On Soviet side from lift to right of screen camera pans showing A.M. Aleksandrov, Sokolov, Shevardnadze, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, Ponomarev, and Baybakov. On Libyan side is Al-Qadhdhafi, unidentified military official, and other unidentified officials. Gorbachev and Al-Qadhdhafi are shown exchanging words and smiles.]

Taking part in the talks, on the Soviet side, were Comrades Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, Ponomarev, and Sokolov; and on the Libyan side the officials accompanying Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi.

Libyan Reportage

LD110912 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0215 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The first round of talks between brother leader of Al-Fatih revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and General Secretary of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev, started yesterday in the Soviet capital, Moscow.

The first round of these talks lasted about 3 hours. It was attended on the Libyan Arab side by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab rmed Forces, and the accompanying delegation, and on the Soviet side by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, the foreign minister; Marshal Sergey Sokolov, the defence minister; Nikolay Baybakov, the deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning committee and a number of other Soviet officials.

In the course of this round of Libyan Arab-Soviet talks a discussion and an exchange of opinions were made between brother leader of the al-Fatih revolution and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on a number of international issues.

The Soviet-Libyan Arab talks will be resumed today as the second round of talks will be held later today.

Soviet Libyan Talks Resume

LD110852 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Talks were continued in the Kremlin today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Taking part in the talks are members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee -- Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Defence Minister of the USSR Sergey Sokolov.

Al-Qadhdhafi Visits Mausoleum

LD110902 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0343 GMT 11 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer read report]

[Text] Today Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, who is in our country on an official friendly visit, visited the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

U.S. FORCES PLANE WITH HIJACKERS TO LAND IN SICILY

LD111015 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] American aircraft intercepted an Egyptian Boeing-707 airliner last night over the Mediterranean and forced it to land on the Italian island of Sicily. The aircraft was carrying the four Palestinian extremists who hijacked the Italian liner, Achille Lauro, several days ago and killed one of its passengers, a 69-year-old American citizen. On Wednesday the extremist surrendered to Egyptian authorities. The Italian news agency ANSA reported that the seizure of the airliner was coordinated earlier between President Reagan and the Italian prime minister, Craxi. Italy insists on holding her own trial over the four extremists. Egypt acknowledged the fact of the seizure of its aircraft without any comment.

BEIRUT REPORTS ON SOVIET HOSTAGES

Kidnappers Set New Conditions

NC101139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] The fate of the kidnapped Soviets is still unknown. Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov today met with Ambassador Samih al-Baba, acting Foreign Ministry secretary general, at the immediate request of Suslikov. Their talks dealt with the abduction of the Soviet diplomats. Suslikov expressed his extreme concern at the disappearance of the Soviet diplomats. He was briefed on the official investigations into this subject. Suslikov also asked to meet with Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

The kidnappers, meanwhile, through a statement issued by the Islamic Liberation Organization -- The Khalid Ibn al-Walid Forces -- Beirut Command, said that they will keep the Soviets until Afghanistan is liberated and the Lebanese crisis is over.

Intelligence Unit Arrives

NC101657 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] According to an Israeli radio report broadcast this afternoon, a Soviet intelligence unit arrived in Beirut last night to investigate the case of the missing Soviet diplomats and to determine the feasibility of mounting a military operation to free them.

PERES SENDS MESSAGE TO GORBACHEV

TA101046 Tel Aviv YEOI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Gad Becker]

[Text] Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, on his visit to Moscow last month carried written and verbal messages from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Prior to his departure Bronfman was handed a detailed working paper dealing with his talks in Moscow. This working paper, which has reached my hands, contained a proposal for a three stage process in the Golan Heights which would lead to peace between Israel and Syria: 1. Phased Israeli withdrawal, 2. Demilitarization of the Golan Heights, 3. Syrian sovereignty in the Golan Heights.

Bronfman asked for a meeting with Gorbachev, but such a meeting was not held. In Moscow he met with Vadim Zagladin, a high level Soviet Communist Party official, and handed him the written and verbal messages from the Israeli prime minister to Gorbachev.

The proposal concerning the Golan Heights was not included in the written message which Peres sent to Moscow. It is not clear whether the proposal, or parts of it, were included in the verbal message which was conveyed to the Soviets.

Yesterday I spoke on this issue with the director general of the World Jewish Congress, Yisra'el Singer, who accompanied Bronfman on his visit to the Soviet Union, and who took part in his meetings there. Singer, currently in Washington, told me over the telephone: "We used a different working paper in the Soviet Union, and not the document which was prepared earlier (and a copy of which reached the YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondent). We did not raise all the points included in the earlier working paper. As to the issue of the Golan Heights -- this is a long-term possibility. We did not discuss this issue. We intend to discuss it only after diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union are renewed, and an international peace conference with Soviet participation in covened."

Yisra'el Singer emphasized that "in issues relating to Israeli-Soviet relations we did not speak for ourselves. We were emissaries on Israel's behalf." Singer added that a meeting between Gorbachev and Bronfman will be held shortly, and during this meeting Bronfman will convey certain parts of Peres' verbal message, which have not been conveyed to the Soviets so far.

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday claimed that Peres did not send the Soviets any message concerning the Golan Heights. Uri Savir, media adviser to the prime minister, said that if Bronfman raised such a proposal in Moscow, he had done it on his own initiative, rather than on Peres' behalf. Savir further claimed that Peres gave Bronfman a written letter in which he reiterated his well-known stands regarding the Soviet Union. He did not, however, request that any verbal message be conveyed.

However, in the working paper prepared for Bronfman on the eve of his talks there is a clear reference to a verbal message from Peres. This work paper states: "The Israeli prime minister has given me a letter for Gorbachev, and important verbal additions for oral discussions. These additions include: A more important role for the Soviet Union in the peace process and Israeli willingness to consider 'land in exchange for peace.' The prime minister believes that if the road to peace goes through Damascus and Moscow, then so be it."

Further on in the same document Bronfman says: "The prime minister hopes that the secretary general (Gorbachev) will find it to his advantage to accept the written and verbal messages."

Peres' message also included declarations on Israel's desire for and willingness to create a meaningful dialogue with the Soviet Union, without any hostility and without Israel seeing the Soviet Union as an enemy. The message states: "There can be no peace and stability in the Middle East without the participation of both the United States and the Soviet Union."

SHULTZ, SHAMIR FAIL TO CONDEMN STATE TERRORISM

LD110534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Viktor Lebedev commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct (TASS) -- The question of terrorism was the main subject of discussion at the meeting which has just taken place between George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister.

The news agencies note that the sides reached agreement not only to condemn terrorism, but also to adopt measures to curtail it. In principle the formulation of the question is a logical necessity. The problem of terrorism disturbs everybody. It is not clear, however, which terrorism was under discussion at the meeting. But if it is pointed out that neither Shultz nor Shamir exchanged a word about the bombing raid by the Israeli air force on the suburb of the Tunisian capital Hammam Elchatt, a raid which Washington, incidentally, approved, then everything will fall into place. It will also be clear what "decisive halting of terrorism" the leaders of the foreign policy departments of the United States and Israel, strategic allies in the Near East, were talking about.

In other words, for Washington and Tel Aviv terrorists in the Arab region are chiefly those political forces and organizations that are waging a struggle against Israeli aggression and for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict. At the same time, the White House finds justification for all of Israel's punitive acts and aggressive action.

The unanimity of the United States and Israel on the question of terrorism means that Tel Aviv may continue to pursue a policy of state terrorism, realize its annexionist and expansionist plans, and take punitive measures against Arab civilians in the occupied territories -- all with support from Washington.

Terrorism has been condemned by the world community. The chief prerequisite for eliminating it, however, is a solution to the Middle East problem based on an end to the Israeli aggression, the liberation of the Arab territories, and on the peoples of the region being given the right to a peaceful life. Yet it is precisely this that is being blocked by the United States, encouraging the Israeli aggressors, supplying them with arms and information of a military strategic nature, giving them economic aid, and covering up Tel Aviv's state terrorism.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES METALLURGY, OTHER ISSUES

LD101930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo confirmed the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The text of the slogans will be published in the press.

The Politburo examined a comprehensive program for the chemicalization of the USSR national economy up to the year 2000. The program provides for a substantial increase in the output of mineral fertilizers, plant protection means, progressive types of plastics, chemical fibres, and a number of other important chemical materials. A buildup in the rate of growth of the chemical industry will promote an acceleration in the development of machine building, agriculture, and medicine production, the industrialization of the construction industry, the development of transport, and a broadening of the range, improvement in the quality, and enhancement of the convenience qualities of consumer goods. The program is aimed at further improving the existing industrial and scientific potential, and provides for major measures to develop and create highly efficient production processes, the reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing enterprises, the commissioning of additional capacities for the production of chemical products and materials, the automation and mechanization of production facilities, a reduction in the proportion of manual labor, and an enhancement of the quality and broadening of the range of output. It is planned to allocate considerable funds for housing construction and the building of social, consumer, and cultural facilities for working people in the chemical industry. Party committees are asked to systematically monitor the fulfillment of the targets envisaged by the comprehensive program of chemicalization.

A resolution has been passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to ensure accelerated development of the raw material base and enhancement of the technical level of nonferrous metallurgy in 1986-1990. The step-up in work by associations and enterprises under the Ministry of nonferrous metallurgy and the machine building and construction ministries that is envisaged by the resolution should secure a substantial increase during the next 5-year plan of capacities commissioned for the extraction of ore, broadened use of progressive production processes, units and equipment, an improvement in the comprehensive use of raw material that is extracted, and the opening up of major new deposits of nonferrous metals. Great attention is to be paid to raising the quality of output and improving the technical and economic indicators of the work of enterprises and associations. All this will make it possible to satisfy the demands of the national economy for nonferrous metals more fully.

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to improve the management of party organizations of nonferrous metallurgical enterprises, to step up mass-political work in labor collectives, and to raise the effectiveness of socialist competition with the purpose of implementing the planned measures.

The Politburo agreed with the additional measures worked out by the government to provide workers of enterprises, establishments, and organizations situated in the regions of the far north and similar localities with housing in other parts of the country. [sentence as heard] In connection with this, benefits are being granted for the appropriate categories of workers, and tasks are being set for increasing construction of dwellings and broadening the participation of ministries and departments in this construction work.

The Politburo examined the results of the visit to France by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was stressed that his conversations with the president of France, Francois Mitterrand, and other political and public figures of that country and the accords achieved during the talks have laid a good foundation for the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and France. The significance was noted of the Soviet-French summit meeting for the strengthening of European security, broadening general European cooperation, and improving the international situation.

The major proposals put forward by the Soviet Union directed toward preventing the militarization of outer space, curbing the nuclear and other arms race and the development of fruitful international cooperation in Europe and in the world as a whole, convincingly demonstrate the peaceful foreign-policy course of our state.

It was noted with satisfaction that the new initiatives of the Soviet Union have been met with approval by the broad public, political circles, and leadership of many states. They are being assessed as an action which opens up the possibility of a change toward a radical improvement in international relations and strengthening the security of all countries and peoples.

A report by Comrade Gromyko on his conversation with Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and an account by Comrade Shevardnadze on the work of the USSR delegation at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, and on the meetings which he conducted in the United States with the U.S. President and with other foreign political figures, were heard and approved. Decisions on certain other questions of domestic and foreign policy were adopted at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON USSR CONSTITUTION DAY

PM081303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "We Are Masters of the Country"]

[Text] Constitution Day is a special holiday for us all, which prompts us to think about the gains we have achieved and mentally to travel into the future. The Soviet land's historic achievements, which are enshrined in the Constitution, represent a triumph of the Leninist principles of people's power. The years which have elapsed since the basic law of the state of all the people was adopted in 1977 have been marked by the further development of our democratic traditions, which ensure the fusion of the interests of society, the collective, and the individual. Everything which makes the Soviet state rich and strong belongs entirely to the people -- the creators of collectivist relations and the socialist way of life.

V.I. Lenin once noted that the Soviet Constitution serves and will constantly serve the working people and is a powerful weapon in the struggle to bring about socialism. It is now also a weapon of socialism's large-scale improvement on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. To act vigorously and resolutely, to move forward keeping ahead of the times, to achieve a breakthrough on the whole front of scientific and technical progress, to work for qualitative improvements in the national economy, and to transfer it to the path of intensification -- that is the strategic line of the party of innovators, a line which meets the feelings, aspirations, and interests of all our 277 million people.

The deepening of transformations in the economy and in society's social and spiritual spheres creates ever firmer foundations for realizing the rights and freedoms guaranteed to each of us both politically and materially by the Constitution. No matter how subtle bourgeois propaganda becomes in its lies and slander about the socialist way of life, it cannot hide the obvious facts that Soviet democracy is a truly humane democracy of all the people. Unlike in Western countries, where a frontal assault is being waged against citizens' rights and interests, socialism has created a life worthy of working people and has freed us from exploitation, the horrors of unemployment and poverty, and national and racial oppression.

When improving socialist democracy and giving its system ever greater dynamism, the CPSU activates the human factor and increases the interest of all strata of the population in changes which are dictated by the times. When shaping policy, the party consults the people and relies on their experience, knowledge, and creative strength. Vivid evidence of that is provided by the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress when party, soviet, and trade union workers, leaders of major associations, scientists, and pacemaking workers and kolkhoz members took part in the discussion on a wide scale: and by meetings at the CPSU Central Committee with war veterans, participants in the Stakhanovite movement, and production pacemakers and innovators.

In developing the sociopolitical institutions of direct democracy, such as the nationwide discussion of the most important draft laws and problems connected with improving matters in the country, the Communist Party firmly links the personal fate and well-being of each citizen with the progress of all society and with its transformations and prospects. Improving our life depends entirely on increasing labor productivity and each person's responsibility for common causes, the fastest possible implementation of the Food Program, the assimilation of the resources of Siberia and the Far East, the transformation of the non-Chernozem Zone, and the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Program for the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere for 1986-2000.

The party and state documents adopted recently on further improving the economic mechanism comprehensively help to train workers as real masters of production. Rousing workers to resolve present-day tasks means stepping up their contribution to assimilating the very latest scientific and technical achievements, developing a sense of concern to produce high-quality output, observing the thrift policy, and making economical use of natural resources and production potential.

Competition launched in the country for a fitting greeting to the 27th Party Congress and the resolution of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum are inseparable from the further improvement of Soviet democracy and the strengthening of the state of all the people. The party is doing much to extent the authority and enrich the forms and methods of work of Soviets as representatives organs of the people's power and increase the activeness of trade unions, the Komsomol, and other mass organizations. The implementation of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives gives powerful impetus to developing the sense of being a master of one's country.

"Let every worker be imbued with a consciousness of the fact that he rules the country." Guided by that Leninist precept, party organizations and all our public are called on to ensure the constant growth of civic and political maturity and labor and social activeness of collectives and their members and a thorough interest in augmenting the motherland's economic and defense might.

We rightly call our Constitution a mirror of life. Today the party urges everyone to look into it, to look at themselves, and to compare what has been done with the creative potential acquired under conditions of socialist democracy. Yes, our Basic Law asserts that there are no rights without duties and no duties without rights. Being a genuine master of your country means tempering their fusion in your own life and work and following the example of Stakhanovites and production pacemakers and innovators for whom work is a matter of honor, valor, and heroism. While revealing increasingly fully the role of the human factor in increasing society's dynamism, the party demands that democratic traditions are steadily developed, that both the good and the bad be publicized, that labor, production, and state discipline be strengthened, and that the norms of high morality and the sober way of life be firmly established.

The Soviet Constitution operates, works, and brings closer the time of great new achievements. The furthest parts of the motherland are lit up by the bright glow of the fires of creation. And for each of us there is no desire higher than cherishing and increasing socialist democracy's great gains. In accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, we are also increasing our contribution to the common and main cause for all peoples -- preventing nuclear catastrophe and preserving and strengthening peace.

POWER MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD291713 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1345 GMT on 29 September carries a 30-minute feature entitled "Today is Machine Builder's Day," devoted to the power machine building industry.

The program opens with a sequence of shots at what is said to be the Atommash Works, showing various large pieces of equipment, operators at control panels, and an overall view of the plant's interior, over a commentary on the nature of today's machine building industry.

This is followed by an interview with Vladimir Makarovich Velichko, USSR minister of the power machine building by journalist Georgiy Kuznetsov. Velichko at the USSR power Machine Building Ministry, initially outlines, in general terms, the strides being made in the industry today. The interview continues, with Kuznetsov asking:

"Speaking in Leningrad, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev mentioned the insufficiently economic nature of many now-outdated steam turbines. We have a film which proudly says that working somewhere is a turbine manufactured in 1931. It's reliable, but that's probably not enough today. And probably that is one of the turbines that the general secretary was speaking of when he said that they consume 400,500, or 600 grams of fuel to generate one kw hour of electricity, while today's level is somewhere around 300 grams.

The minister responds: "We have studied this problem and are of the opinion that it must be solved in two ways. First, by the modernization of existing equipment, which is 280 power sets. In practice it is a matter of increasing the life of those power sets by making a number of design and technological improvements. We believe that this will undoubtedly improve their reliability and economy.

If we had to replace each one of them, the state would have to spend hundreds of millions of rubles on it. The main thing, however, is to create new high-efficiency and high-output equipment. It is a matter of providing the national economy with new, efficient machines. We are to assimilate 300 new types of equipment in the next 5-year plan period. All of them must correspond to world standards, and many of them must even exceed those standards."

The feature continues with archival film of a turbine produced by the Leningrad Metal Works in 1931, showing closeup of manufacturer's nameplate "Leningrad Metal Works named after Stalin," and extracts from an old feature film showing a steam turbine being tested by primitive methods of listening through a metal rod and balancing a coin on the casing. By way of contrast, a sequence of clips is then shown picturing the testing of a section of a rotor of a 1 million kw turbine for an atomic power station employing electronic measuring equipment and digital readout of revolutions per minute.

Returning to the interview, Kuznetsov and Velichko discuss the efforts made at enterprises in the industry to ensure that equipment is fault-free.

Kuznetsov asks: "Vladimir Maearovich, at the conference on accelerating scientific and technological progress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that many managers attempt to get as many capital investments and otherresources as possible, but then to get production plans reduced as much as possible. So, on this point, there is the question: What is being done in your industry to overcome this psychology of extensive development?"

Velichko replies: "We plan to reduce the volume of rolled metal consumed in the 12th 5-year plan period by 21 percent. The first step in this direction is the fact that the amount of rolled metal that we will use in 1986 to produce atomic machine-building output will be the same as 1985, although this output is growing considerably."

The program continues with shots of the turbine blade shop at the Leningrad Metal Works, with views inside the plant showing manufactured products and workers carrying out manual operations on rotors, and an interview with works designer Ryabkin on the success of an experiemental payment and incentive scheme for technical engineering staff that has been in operation there for 2 years. Program concludes with interviews with Leningrad machine building workers on the nature of their job.

RYZHKOV EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD101721 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 85

["Gratitude for Congratulations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov has expressed gratitude to all those who congratulated him on his being appointed the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

He has thanked the leaders, political and pubic figures of foreign countries for the congratulations. "I fully share the striving, expressed in many congratulatory messages, for the develop [as received] and strengthening of good relations with the Soviet Union", Nikolay Ryzhkov writes.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS SPETSTRANS-85 CONFERENCE

LD040838 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An All-Union scientific and technological conference "Spetstrans-85" opened in the capital today. The results of work to create and introduce continuous and new types of transport are to be summed up. The state of work in this area in a number of sectors does not meet the requirements of today. The conference will outline specific ways of implementing the large-scale program. Taking part in the conference is comrade Dolgikh.

GORBACHEV SPEECHES TO STAKHANOVITES PUBLISHED

LD040846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 02 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A booklet entitled "The Unfading Labor Exploit Traditions" [Nemerknuvshiye traditsii trudovogo podviga] has been published. It contains the address and closing speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and production frontrankers and innovators on 20 September 1985. The booklet is published by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house.

LITHUANIAN PARTY, AKTIV CRITICIZE MINISTRIES

LD052345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] At a meeting today, the participants in the party and economic aktiv of Lithuania today discussed the tasks for implementing the CPSU Central Committee directives on questions of developing economic and social development plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-year plan and for the further development of the republic's agro-industrial complex. Positive moves enterprise and farm activities were noted in the report and speeches by Comrade Grishkyavichus, Lithuanian CP Central Committee first secretary. For example industry has compleded the fulfillment of the 9-month plan for the marketing of output ahead of schedule. The republic's Light, Furniture and Timber-Processing and Local Industries Ministries and other departments were criticised for attempting to justify low rates of production development by resorting to various excuses.

SUMMARY OF COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER GOODS 1986-2000

For the "Summary" of the CPSU's "Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the Years 1986-2000" published in the 9 October First Edition of PRAVDA, see the 11 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT Supplement 006, Vol III, No. 198.

PARTY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SIBERIAN CONSTRUCTION

PM071145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of union republic communist party central committees and party obkoms and gorkoms and leaders of ministries and departments and a number of territorial construction organizations was held 27 September at the CPSU Central Committee. It examined questions pertaining to fulfillment of the increasing program of capital construction connected with the implementation of resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex in 1986-1990 and the decisions taken on the results of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's tour of West Siberia.

The conference was opened by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report. The conference was attended by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, and B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, and senior CPSU Central Committee personnel.

It was particularly emphasized at the conference that capital construction has a decisive part to play in the accelerated development of the productive forces of the entire West Siberian region of the country and the development of its rich deposits of oil and gas. Priority must always be given to the construction of facilities for the oil and gas complex in Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts.

At the same time it was noted that, because of incomplete exploitation of the existing potential and the inadequate capacities of contract organizations, the volume of construction and installation work is not increasing quickly enough in a number of cases. There are delays in the solution of many important and urgent questions connected with the construction of oil and gas field ancillary facilities, the development of a network of railroads and highways, the creation of new airports, and widening the potential for water transport.

The attention of leaders of party, soviet, and economic bodies was drawn to the serious lag in housing, social, and consumer construction. The shortage of housing, schools, kindergartens, hsopitals, polyclinics, dining facilities, stores, movie theaters, and other facilities is having an adverse effect as far as retaining cadres in the region and establishing stable labor collectives are concerned.

It was particularly emphasized at the conference that the main, and in many respects only, way of implementing the vast construction program is to ensure all-round utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and to accelerate construction work in all spheres.

Ministries and departments were told to adopt immediate measures to stengthen and develop the industrial base of construction and the construction materials industry and to provide them with highly productive equipment capable of operating reliably in the conditions of the Far North. It is necessary to increase the scale of fully prefabricated housing construction and raise the level of prefabrication of structures and parts. It is also necessary to ensure the general utilization of building methods using complete units when erecting drilling rigs, providing ancillary field facilities, and erecting production facilities. This will make it possible to substantially reduce labor expenditure at construction sites and to develop new oil and gas deposits more quickly.

The USSR Gosstroy and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture have the task of improving the master plans for cities and settlements. They must pay more atention to local conditions and features. Architects, planners, and builders were told to improve the quality of building and architecture so that the buildings are comfortable and economical to live in, have modern apartment layouts, and retain heat well.

Much attention was devoted to the fulfillment by union republics, oblasts, and cities of targets for the construction of housing and social and consumer facilities and highways and the manufacture of structures, products, and supplies and their delivery to West Siberian sites. The conference recommended the rapid creation of new and the strengthening of existing construction organizations, the recruitment of experienced, skilled cadres for them, and constant monitoring of their work. The specific results of the fulfillment of targets for the development of the oil and gas complex will be seen as an important criterion in the assessment of the acitvity of ministries and departments and local party bodies.

Party committees were recommended to improve the standard and results of organizational and political education work actually in construction organization collectives and to closely link it to the solution of specific production tasks and the strengthening of labor and executive discipline. More must be expected of site leaders in terms of improving working and general living conditions and improving workers' expertise.

The development of the oil and gas complex, the fulfillment of capital construction plans, and the work of labor collectives should be regularly covered by the press, radio, and television.

The conference was addressed by I.D. Pisarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; G.P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen CPSU Obkom; B.V. Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; K.A. Shagazatov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; V.N. Lobko, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; Ministers V.G. Chirskov, V.A. Brezhnev, and A.N. Shchepetilnikov; and Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary V.M. Mishin. They reported on the steps they are taking to increase the volume of capital construction in areas in West Siberia and to eliminate the existing shortcomings. There were also a number of proposals on increasing the contribution made by the Komsomol and young people to the development of the country's main fuel and power base and on enhancing the trade unions' role in the organization of socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of targets.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON STATUS OF HARVEST

LD100129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast: announcer-read report]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been gathered on an area of 107 million hectares as of Monday, 7 October. Ten union republics have virtually completed the harvest. Rain has become more frequent following fine days in the east of the country, but grain and pulse crops were threshed on an area of 2.6 million hectares in a week.

Now the basic task of farmers is to process on the threshing grain floors and to ensure regular supplies to elevators. Harvesting of corn for grain is continuing, as well as of rice, buckwheat and millet. Potato picking is being carried out in difficult conditions in Bryansk, Kalyga, and Vladimir Oblasts. Frequent rain is preventing full use of highly productive equipment in Belorussia, but, despite autumn whims, potatoes in that republic have been picked from 80 percent of the total.

It is a busy time on cotton fields and processing enterprises. Cotton procurement is proceeding ahead of last year's rates in Azerbaijan and a number of Uzbekistan Oblasts.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-9 OCT

LD100444 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6-9 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 October

The rice farmers in Karakalpakia have thus far dispatched more than 100,000 metric tons of rice to state stores, which is almost one third of the year's plan. (0500 GMT)

To date, 500,000 metric tons of cotton have been brought to the procurement points of Tajikistan this harvest. One quarter of the harvest is of the most valuable fine-fiber varieties. (0500 GMT)

Omsk Oblast farmers have procured 1.5 million metric tons of grain thus far. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting work has been completed in the Altay. Grain crops have been cut and threshed on an area of over 4 million hectares. Over 2 million metric tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators. Grain deliveries are continuing (0700 GMT)

Uzbek machine operatiors have started bringing in the second million metric ton of cotton; approxiamtely 30,000 combines are at work in Uzbek fields, with machines being used most efficiently in Tashkent and Syr-darya Oblasts, where over 85 to 90 percent of the harvest is being gathered by machine on some farms. "Not everywhere, unfortunately, is the stake being placed on machines. Productivity of cotton-harvesting combines in the Kashka-darya virgin land Oblast is particularly low; this oblast is one of the slowest in terms of harvesting in the republic." (2300 GMT)

7 October

Plant breeders in Ulyanovsk oblast agricultural experimental station have bred a new, highly productive spring wheat, the (Simbirka). It is designed for the Central Volga area. The first batch of seed material has been set out today. Tests have shown that it is resistant to laying and is able to form thick ears even in sultry summers, which are common in the area. (1600 GMT)

Winter sowing has been carried out on 100,000 hectares -- a third of the area -- in Krighiziya. (2004 GMT)

8 October

Mass harvesting of soya has begun in Amur Oblast. (0130 GMT)

Altay Kray: 2.5 million metric tons of grain have been delivered since the start of harvest here. (1200 GMT)

Belorussia: potato lifting is behind schedule here, due to frequent rains. The situation is particularly difficult in Vitebsk Oblast and northern and western rayons of Mogilev Oblast. It was raining here throughout almost all of September and many fields are under water. Machine operators have turned their tractors into half-tracked vehicles and coupled the wheels of their combines. The work is proceeding on a 24 hour basis. Manual lifting has been put on a two shift basis, so that people can dry and get warm. Each of them has been issued waterproof headgear. Warm lunches are served in specially built canteens. Despite the vagaries of the autumn weather, potatoes have been lifted in Belorussia from 80 percent of the entire acreage. The pledge is to sell more than 2 million metric tons of potatoes to the state. (1200 GMT)

Altay sugar works are operating ahead of schedule by refining 5,000 metric tons of sugar beet daily. Half a million metric tons of sugar beet have been delivered from plantations to the reception points. (1400 GMT)

Farmers in Moldavia have finished their potato digging. Harvesting of hemp, vegetables, and sugar beet is coming to an end. Around 130,000 metric tons of sugar beet has been delivered to reception points to date, while 650,000 hectares in the republic have already been ploughed in preparation for next year's harvest. (1400 GMT)

9 October

Tselinograd: Tselinograd Rayon is the first area to fulfill its year's plan for sales of grain to the state and has laid in state granaries more than 1.5 million metric tons of grain to date of which more than 90 percent is wheat of the strong, hard, and valuable varieties. (0500 GMT)

Bryank Oblast has lifted potatoes from 80,000 hectares to date, three-quarters of the entire area. The harvest was delayed 2 weeks by heavy rain, with rivers bursting their banks and fields flooding. The most difficult hectares -- those where the sodden soil will not take machinery -- remain, and ploughs and ordinary spades will have to be used. More than 330,000 metric tons of potatoes have been dispatched to industrial centers which is almost half the planned amount. (0500 GMT)

Farmers in Checheno-Ingushetiya have started mass sowing of winter crops. They are using the new highly productive wheats Donskaya-Polukarlikovaya, Donskaya-Bezostaya, and Odesskaya-51. (0700 GMT)

Altay: potato harvest is complete. (1000 GMT)

The Andizhan Engineering Works is making modernized loaders, which are now being delivered to procurement points for cotton in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. The machines' efficiency has been improved, and they can now be used for work with grain, seed, and mineral fertilisers as well. (1200 GMT)

Harvesting of grain was completed today on all 24.5 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Already 99 percent of the reaped grain has been threshed. Only in Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts is the harvest still in progress, but here, too, it is almost completed. (1630 GMT)

RUSSIAN FEDERATION HARVEST ENDING

LD100857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Harvesting is ending on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports today that grain crops and pulses remain to be threshed on 4 percent of the total sown area. The harvesting of cereals continues in Smolensk, Bryansk, and Vologda Oblasts, in Western Siberia, on the fields of Novosibirsk Oblast, and eastern Siberia, in Chita Oblast, and Tuva Autonomous Republic. Grain harvesting has been completed in the last few days by the grain growers of the Urals. Half the rice crop has been gathered; nine-tenths of all corn has been cut; intensive work is continuing in the sugar beet plantations, with the harvest being close to completion in Altay, Mordovia, and Ulyanovsk and Gorkiy oblasts. Potato lifting is progressing a little more slowly than last year, with tubers still in the ground on large areas of Rostov Oblast and Dagestan. However, Kalinin, Novgorod and Pskov Oblast potato-growers recently speeded up harvesting.

A substantial volume of work toward the next harvest has been carried out, with winter crops having been sown on nearly 20 million hectares. In order to complete soil preparation for the coming spring sowing it is necessary to speed up the pace of plowing.

SINGLE BOOSTER LAUNCHES SIX SATELLITES

LD101506 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- Artificial earth satellites "Cosmos-1690", "Cosmos-1691", "Cosmos-1692", "Cosmos-1693", "Cosmos-1694" and "Cosmos-1695" have been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue outer space exploration. All the six satellites have been placed in orbit by one booster rocket.

The satellites are circling around the earth in orbits close to the calculated ones with the initial parameters: period of revolution -- 114 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 1,439 kilometers; minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 1,400 kilometers and; angle of the orbit -- 82.6 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellites is functioning normally.

EXPERIMENTS CONTINUE ABOARD ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD100735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Georgiy Grechko are to return today from the Baykonur Cosmodrome to Moscow. Following the landing of the "Soyuz T-13" descent module, they have undergone post-flight medical examinations and prepared reports on the work on board the orbital complex. It is the first time that members of a crew returning to earth have had to prepare two reports: Vladimir Dzhanibekov on his joint work with Viktor Savinykh in 113 days of flight, and Georgiy Grechko on the fulfillment of a research program during the brief visiting expedition.

Partial replacement of a crew was also carried out for the first time on the "Salyut-7" station. Viktor Savinykh, who began his flight with Vladimir Dzhanibekov, continues it with Vladimir Vasyutin and Aleksandr Volkov.

On board the scientific research complex, most of today's program is allocated to geophysics. The orbit of "Salyut-7" is now taking it over USSR territory in daytime. The flight control center is trying to make use of this opportunity to gain new scientific information, which is of great interest to specialists in various branches of our country's economy. Photographs from space taken in the autumn provide an additional opportunity to evaluate the status of the sown areas on the land and in forests. Also planned are technical experiments and astrophysical research, with 2 hours of compulsory physical training. The planned program of work in near-earth orbit is being carried out successfully. Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Aleksandr Volkov feel well.